

# Public Libraries

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## Libraries and Food\*

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FOOD comes first in the struggle for existence and civilization began when the savage found that food could be obtained by well ordered methods. The early histories of all countries are invariably bound up with the story of food. Both its lack and its abundance are cause for war, and once war is on, it becomes a winning weapon of prime importance.

War as a relic of savagery reproduces many savage customs, as fighting for food and dependency on one's ill gotten hoards. In this present world war, in order to provide food by orderly methods, the warring countries appointed controllers of food supplies. When our country's turn came to establish this office, we faced a situation differing from that of any other country. Our people were unaccustomed to taking orders and equally unaccustomed to self control along food lines.

As a cosmopolitan country we are the depository of the nations. Instinctively nuggets from the vein of freedom's ore have been drawn to the magnet of our democracy. Peace has failed to unite the separated masses in one unconquerable shield of Liberty. War must bring this unity or democracy will prove a false light leading to the swamps of anarchy and confusion.

The Food Administration in answering the question, "How shall we supply the nations with food?" has answered the question, "What is democracy?" The interpretation of the spirit of a mighty people in terms of human effort that would thrill the heart of every American, that was the gauntlet that Freedom threw down and almost before it touched the ground our Food Administrator had seized it, flung it on the scrap heap and grasped the bare and open hand of Freedom herself. The problem of food was to be handled henceforth without gloves and with open-handed fearlessness.

I like to think that the man chosen for this service is the typical American. We are accustomed to speak of dominant figures of the times as representative Americans. Let us see for a moment who this representative American is, known throughout the length and breadth of the land as Mr Hoover. We speak of President Wilson, of Secretary Baker, of Theodore Roosevelt, but to the end of time, I fancy Mr Hoover will remain plain Mr Hoover in whatever capacity he may serve. Even in the corridors of the Food Administration he is not spoken of as "Hoover" and in spite of the splendid comradeship which clearly exists between him and the members of his personal staff, these men are never heard to say "Hoover." It is always

\*Simmons college, July 30, 1918.

Mr Hoover or the Chief. Mr Hoover is the name associated with the saving of a nation from starvation. It was "Mr" because the man was so modest and so busy putting over the job that he never got himself into that kind of limelight which placed him apart from the other "misters" serving with him.

A representative of Democracy must have the points of view of, what we will call for the sake of clearness, classes of people, which correspond to breeds of animals. Among dogs there are hounds, terriers, lapdogs, etc, but all are dogs. Among people we are apt to forget that despite inequalities in mental and moral makeup, all are people. Breed segregation is an animal trait Democracy will destroy.

Mr Hoover has supported himself since he was 13 years old. He, therefore, has the working man's point of view. As a married man, he has the family point of view. As a successful business man he has the business man's point of view. As a worker in the western and the eastern part of our country, as director of large bodies of men in Australia, China, England, Holland, Russia, India, Central America, and Mexico, he has the necessary cosmopolitan outlook. To translate the spirit of democracy into warm blooded constructive action devoid of all debilitating sentimentality, this was the task this representative American faced a little over a year ago. In that time, "Food Will Win the War," has become synonymous with "Democracy Will Win the War" and in a few months or if necessary, years, there will be written on the heart of the world the words, "Democracy Has Won the War."

The unwritten history of the Food Administration starts with a night cable from Mr Hoover, beginning with these historic words, "The first and most important duty of the American people to their allies is to economize on food-stuffs." Toward the end of the cablegram, we read, "I do not believe there will be any necessity to rigidly ration the American people, for if

democracy is of any value as a spiritual and political faith, the personal initiative and willingness to volunteer self-sacrifice of every member of the greatest democracy in the world will be ample to solve the problem."

The "first duty" became by these words the duty not of the President, not of the Congress, but of every citizen of this great land. Political economy was henceforth to be translated into national, into individual economy. Personal initiative was to triumph over autocratic power and self-sacrifice was to weld the spirit of the nation into the shield of democracy.

The definite result of the Food Administration was to be the receipt of sufficient food by the nations opposed to the central powers. No mere ethical utterances could bring this about—"faith without works" would never win the war against a nation trained to the top notch of "works."

First a conference was held with representatives of the grain exchanges, in pursuance of Mr Hoover's statement. "Large measures of food control do not mean arbitrary interference with the necessary economic machinery of trade. They mean that every branch be called in by the government to forge themselves into a link from which the contemplated chain will protect producer, legitimate distributor and consumer."

On June 17, 1917, the women of the United States were asked to register for actual membership in the Food Administration, and saving in small ways was emphasized. We were reminded that a single pound of bread saved weekly would increase our export surplus 100,000,000 bushels; and an average saving of two cents on each meal would save to the nation for war purposes millions of dollars per annum.

On July 1, the registration of the women of this country began and on July 28, Mr Hoover was able to report the signing of 2,000,000 pledge cards.

On July 10, Mr Hoover wrote President Wilson his memorable letter on the wheat situation stating that the

unbearable increase in margin between producer and consumer was due not only to rank speculation but more largely than this to the wide margin of profit demanded by every link in the chain. He called attention to the fact that measures could not be accomplished by punitive prosecution of evil doers but only by proper and anticipatory regulation all along the distributing chain. And proper and anticipatory regulation thenceforth became the policy of the Food Administration. We were not to wait till trouble descended upon us, and we were to prevent panics by dealing with causes rather than results.

On August 10, the President created the Food Administration.

On August 19, the names of the volunteer staff of the Food Administration were given, these numbered about 58. Today there are over 2,000 people on the roll in Washington and over 6,000 officials and staff members throughout the states.

On August 25, the first Federal Food Administrators of the states were appointed.

On October 4, the public libraries were enlisted to help send the food message over the country. As you know we at once established communication with every library in the country through our bulletin *Food-News Notes for Libraries*. Practically every thing we need to say, we say through its columns.

In November, I made a trip through about 25 cities, out to Los Angeles and up to Seattle and so back again visiting libraries and consulting with librarians as to campaign methods.

By January, we had a library director on the staff of the Federal Food Administrator in nearly every state and in some states committees had been formed to cover the library work of the entire state.

Print, posters, exhibits, appeals, from the best sources have done wonders in stressing both the ethical and the practical side of the problem.

I want to make a strong appeal to librarians everywhere to enlist your

communities for service. Tie up the library to the lives of the people and mobilize the service that will count.

Have you an artist near by? Tell him that Edwin H. Blashfield, Colin Campbell Cooper, Louise Cox and 50 other men and women of note have just sent the Library and Exhibits section of the Food Administration 60 large oil paintings illustrating Food situations, to be used for exhibit purposes all over the United States and that a contribution from a townsman to his town library would be an inspiration now, and through all time a memorial of this gigantic struggle for freedom.

Have you a Home Economics expert or a plain good old-fashioned housekeeper? Tell her Mrs Jane McKimmon, leader of Home Economics for North Carolina added enough time to her 12-hour day of teaching and demonstrating to put in a canning exhibit for a struggling little library.

Have you an author in the neighborhood? Tell him that Dr Vernon Kellogg, Dr Alonzo Taylor, and Dr Ray Lyman Wilbur use their facile pens for practically nothing but food propaganda.

In the final writing of this great movement let it appear that our libraries played no mean part. This is no time to hide our lights under a bushel, every library must now "get on a hill."

We all have times when we doubt the work's value—then the only answer is "buckle down to work" and if we find that after all the sun rises without us and therefore we may as well sit back, we can say with the cock—"Then I am just the cock of a remoter sun! My cries so affect the night that it lets certain beams of the day pierce through its black tent and those are what we call the stars. I shall not live to see shining upon the steeples that final total light composed of stars clustered in unbroken mass; but if I sing faithfully and sonorously and long after that in every farm yard its cock sings faithfully, sonorously I truly believe there will be no more night."

## Learning Patriotism from Books\*

Mrs Harold Barnes, Grand Rapids, Mich.

OUR country's call to arms has stirred us. We have heard the martial music and have seen our fighting men march away. We have thrilled with pride at our government's handling of them, and burned with patriotic approval of their splendid accomplishments at home and abroad. And now, while they—entrenched and fighting, encamped and training, or assigned and waiting—bend all their energies to the business of war—to the high purpose of making government for the people and by the people prevail over all the earth, have we from least to greatest found any better expression of our patriotism than service? Service, the most beneficent expression of a soul's emotion possible for it abundantly blesses both served and server—service is the order of the day. From end to end our country is ringing with calls and offers for service, for young and old. Magazines, newspapers, clubs of all kinds, stockraising, farming, canning, cooking, relief, Red Cross, and patriotic mass meetings, these and many other forces point the way to the immediate more spectacular ways of serving. Instant response with intelligent, loyal, unflinching service is the answer of a patriot to the country's call.

In the midst of all this high endeavor we must not fail to point out the great importance of the little tasks—not only for children, but for grown-ups as well. Is it not especially important for young Americans to learn to serve intelligently and well at home, in kitchen and garden in coöperation with health and food conservation plans, in earning money and investing wisely in Thrift Stamps and Liberty Loan Bonds, in fortifying their pride with actual knowledge of the country they live in and of the government of

our republic? Harry Pratt Judson says that "Patriotism, like charity, should begin at home, and a knowledge of public affairs is liberty."

For children, first aids to home-making let us call them, four books have appealed to me as especially helpful: "The fun of cooking," by Caroline Benton; "Food and health," by Helen Kinne and Anne Cooley; "Foods and their uses," by F. O. Carpenter, and "The wheat industry," by N. H. Bengston and Donee Griffith.

"The fun of cooking" is a chronicle of cooking adventures in the Blair family: Jack, Mildred, Catharine, and Mother and Father. Mother Blair wisely takes advantage of her children's interest in cooking and of their desire for helpfulness to give them each a practical knowledge of everyday cooking. Their adventures lead them through plans and preparations for cooking and serving on holidays and special occasions all through the year, and gives each child a chance, not only for individual, self-reliant work, but for enthusiastic team work as well.

The book is interesting from the standpoint of these adventures alone; it is valuable for the number of simple, sensible plans and recipes, and it is especially valuable as a demonstration of a mother's chance to use her children's interest for their betterment as intelligent and useful citizens.

"Food and health," is also a series of cooking adventures, in which Marjorie Allen and her schoolmates in Pleasant Valley school, with the advice of their teacher and the coöperation of their parents, do some very thorough experimental work in planning, preparing and cooking food. Not only are the subjects of dishwashing, necessary equipment, the best arrangement of stove, sink, and work table for saving steps, and the best and most attractive ways of table-setting and

\*Read at Conference on children's reading, held in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 4, 1918.



food-serving most illuminatingly set forth, but at every point the relation of this home work to the health and happiness of the family is explained.

"Foods and their uses" in its closing chapters also deals with the subject of cooking, preparation, serving, and storing in a very businesslike way. Its chief interest, however, lies in the fact that it gives a very thorough account of all kinds of foods, classifying them, and giving most interesting facts of their history and of their marketing. Wheat, sugar, and meat are the subjects of chapters affording especially helpful information at this time. And last of all an "Aeroplane view" of what the world eats, locates geographically the foods that we use, and with its many illustrations adds unusual interest to the whole subject.

"The wheat industry" deals very thoroughly with the subject of wheat raising and marketing, considering the planting, harvesting, and marketing, especially in our own country, and giving comparative studies of the industry in other countries. Information such as this book contains will contribute greatly to a young patriot's interest in a loaf of bread and help to an understanding of its importance in the great world's war.

Another field of useful patriotic expression is in the home-garden. Harper's "Book for young gardeners" is complete and thoroughly practical. It is rather formidable in size, almost 400 pages, but it has three parts entitled respectively "The Garden profitable," "The Garden ornamental," and "The Garden practical." Each part gives information on planning, preparing ground, and caring for the plants. Insect enemies and friends are carefully illustrated, as well as the most helpful allies among our song-birds.

"The Garden ornamental" treats of flower gardens outdoors, and in rare and unusual plants, gardens out of the ordinary, and all kinds of desirable shrubbery.

Under the subject "Garden practical" are discussed the importance of

trees, the school garden, and the wonderful experimental gardens of Luther Burbank. And so the young patriots' thoughts are lead on from the simple task at home to a consideration of our very greatest gardener—one of our nation's most conspicuous present-day patriots.

At many points in the business of learning to be helpful in kitchen and garden the children will encounter the problems of personal and household hygiene. A reading of Laura E. Richards' book "Florence Nightingale" will show them how one girl by early interest in the care of sick and well, and by a special training at home and abroad came to be the founder of schools for nursing, and the inspirer of such wonderful work as our own Red Cross organization, and how they, by hearty coöperation with all the city's clean-up and health campaigns can be patriotic and useful.

"The boys and girls of Garden City" by Jean Dowson brings the subject of hygiene right home to every child, in that it points out the health problems of the average home and city, and in a series of schoolboy and girl adventures, shows the proper solution of them. Such subjects as improper seating at school, mosquitos, flies, food values, care of foods, personal cleanliness, civic cleanliness, milk supplies, and first aids to campers are all woven into the adventures of these children, who have a competent physician for their adviser.

Thrift is one of the basic factors of patriotism. Thrift means to spend wisely and waste nothing. Right now, this minute, our government, which typifies patriotism, is setting examples in thrift in regard to its man-power, its food supply, its transportation facilities, its resources to the smallest detail.

You will agree that thrift is patriotic, that in order to have our children patriotic we must help them learn thrift. "Stories of thrift for young Americans" by Myron T. Pritchard and Grace A. Turkington, besides being extremely easy to read, gives the young folks an idea of thrift from several points of view in such

an attractive way that boys and girls are anxious to practice it.

A hundred per cent efficiency in health in the use of things at hand, in the expenditure of one's income, in saving money, in saving health, in saving time, in keeping accounts, in securing an education, in cleanliness, in taking advantage of every agency to help promote thrift, all these seem very desirable to the reader of this book.

"How boys and girls can earn money," by C. C. Bowsfield, is a book that will help to give point to the idea of thrift, for to save one must surely earn a little, if not in the home then somewhere near. In this book there are thirty-three chapters of specific and practical suggestions to boys and girls of farm and city, for earning money; suggestions which show the importance of careful training in domestic duties, of saving and investing wisely, all essentials of good citizenship.

And while they are so busily expending their energies in training and serving and saving, and enthusiastic pride in their country's achievements, they should not forget that a good patriot should not be prejudiced, but should back up his loyalty by accurate knowledge of his country. Two books especially helpful in giving a bird's-eye view of our country, and of its people are "Type studies from the geography of the U. S. by C. A. McMurray, and "Our country east," by the Perry Mason Co. There are many other such books, but these were chosen because they associate the geography and the people.

"Type studies from the geography of the U. S." is a series of 25 type studies with maps and illustrations, which give not only splendid descriptions of the geography of the different sections, but also some most interesting history and its part in the commerce of our country. In addition a chapter on production of sugar, locates and describes the industry in all sugar sections in our country and in other countries. All our other great industries are located geographically and historically.

"Our Country East," is a series of travelers' tales or descriptions of the

most important points and unusual customs in the Great Lake country, "On the Gulf," and "On the Atlantic." In the "Great Lake country" stories are recounted on such subjects as "Dog sledging in Michigan," "Winterfishing at Saginaw Bay," "A Wisconsin skate sail," and "Harnessing Niagara Falls." "On the Gulf" contains stories such as "A Southern farm," "Corn-shucking in the South," and "Florida wreckers." In the chapter on the Atlantic, we find "The Capitol," "Mt. Vernon," "Georgia Crackers," and "The Statue of Liberty," while from "In New England" are subjects like "Plymouth Rock," "A maple sugar camp," "Moose calling" and "Fox hunting in New England."

Stories such as contained in this book would surely help children to an understanding of the characteristics of our many-sided population, make them broader and more sympathetic, and increase their pride in the team work we are doing today for our country.

And last, but by no means least, I have chosen two books which can not fail to inspire young citizens with a knowledge of the importance of keeping up with the small duties, of informing themselves on and practicing the rights and duties that citizenship in our republic affords. These books are "Civics for New Americans" by Mabel Hill and Phillip Davis, and "The Young American" by H. P. Judson.

"Civics for New Americans" is, as explained by the author, primarily for new Americans, setting forth the work that is going on in many American cities, to better both social and political conditions. It also challenges every new American to affiliate himself with the constructive element in his new country and shows him how to do it. For the purpose of this review it is especially valuable in that it shows how city, state, and nation, whose government can never be better than its citizens, conspire for the betterment of citizens—by free schools, museums, libraries, baths, gymnasiums, play-grounds, by the protection of life and prosperity in police, fire, and health departments, by conveniences

such as waterworks, sewage, and street railways; in fact, all improving elements in our cities. Especially suggestive is the chapter on libraries—how they should be used, and to what lengths librarians and assistants will go to be of service.

Such a book, besides being instructive, must inspire young patriots, new and native, to a greater admiration for the system of government which affords such opportunities of education and improvement.

"The Young American," although planned for children, should be familiar to us all. It is a storehouse of enthusiasm for patriotism. Beginning with a young patriot's most important reasons for loving his country are given, pride in its area, its wealth, its free schools, its republican form of government, and its chance for personal liberty.

Under the subject of "What a patriot should know," practically an outline of the book is given. "It is not enough for a patriot to think that his country is a very good and comfortable land. No opinion is worth much unless it comes from knowledge. He should know something of its history, know how it is governed, how laws are made and enforced, what courts are and do, what are the rights of citizens, how our country came to be what it is, who are some of its great men and why they are great." As Dr Judson says: "It is his right and duty to know all these things, that he may intelligently and independently vote for good officials."

And after a chapter on the origin and significance of the flag of our country, all the aforementioned subjects are discussed, and at the end of each chapter is given an example of the best literature arising from each great step in our national development, such as speeches of Patrick Henry and Daniel Webster, our national songs, stories of migration and patriotic poems properly linked with the circumstances which inspired them.

In the closing chapter, entitled, "Who are our rulers," Dr Judson makes it clear that the people who have the right to vote are our real rulers, and shows that our whole republic depends on the wisdom of our voters. He enumerates the

advantages of our form of government, mentions some of its faults which could be corrected, and at the close sets forth some of its needs—more intelligent, independent, honorable voters, and a more exalted patriotism. "We should love our country so well that we not merely are proud of its great deeds, but also are jealous of its fair fame. We should be ready, if need be, to die in its defense, as so many brave men have done on the field of battle. We should also live in its service, doing all in our power to keep it free from reproach."

After all, the important thing in learning patriotism from books is the formation of the habit of careful reading—"the library habit." The great need of our country for patriotic service means increased opportunity for mothers, teachers, and librarians, by means of the simplest home tasks and pertinent reading, to urge the children on to higher ideals of life and government.

Patriotism must be learned rather than taught. It is a development more than an acquisition, and the reading of such books as I have mentioned cannot fail to inspire any child to greater patriotism.

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For the conservation of local history material into readily accessible form there is no hard and fast rule. Methods are numerous and varied except in the case of newspapers which, experience has taught, should always be bound in strong, durable binding. The disposition of the rest may be less expensive but it is not so easy. The point is not to hedge it about with cumbrous details but to simplify and simplify and still simplify.

That library is lamentably weak, which does not rise to the present occasion whatever that occasion may be. Just now, with all the world involved in the greatest tragedy of all time, a wonderful opportunity for library service offers. The response of our institutions is being marked by sense or sentimentality, by good judgment or emotionalism according to the vision and the wisdom of their administrators.

## Characteristics of Books Which Instill Patriotism\*

Miss L. L. Wilson, teacher of History, South high school, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**I**DEAS of patriotism vary to a large extent, but on some of the characteristics we can not help but agree. Children's ideas of patriotism are different from those of grown ups. Too often in the past they have thought that saluting the flag, marching in a parade, singing "America," or looking with a sort of awe at the picture of George Washington was being very patriotic. Today we realize more fully than before that doing these things are only symbols and that real patriotism is something that goes deeper than merely waving a flag. When patriotism as such was first taught in the schools of Europe it meant first of all loyalty to king or prince, but it meant also a teaching of national ideals; the Prussian was to be made more Prussian and the Frenchman more French. Today in this country, the keynote of patriotism is service, and love of one's own country is not enough, but love for all countries and all peoples. The Red Cross calls to every child to enlist head, heart, and hand in a struggle for a happier world. To withhold from a child some knowledge, apportioned to his understanding, of the world's sorrows and wrongs is to cheat him of his kinship with humanity. The American child who does not know the tale of Belgium's heroism and Belgium's wrongs has been denied the greatest lesson the living world can teach. He needs to read and understand the causes of the sorrow in other countries in order to feel a part of a great world humanity. It also helps him to realize some of the benefits he is enjoying. Let him through his reading feel that he must serve. He can't be selfish and be patriotic.

For various reasons a flood of immigrants have invaded our shores. The assimilation of this mixture of immigrants into the American nation is a significant problem. The varied habits of these

aliens, their inability to grasp the free spirit of liberty, the old traditions and limited understanding makes it difficult to instill in them and their children a proper patriotism. Our young people have been wont to speak slightly of the foreigner. But a new social ideal is taking hold of America today. This new spirit welcomes whatever is good in the culture of these people. Who could read Mary Antin's "Promised Land" or some of Doctor Steiner's books without having a broader sympathy with the foreigner? If the time ever comes when we know the people of other countries so well, either through reading or travel or by any other effective means that there would be no advantage taken of them in trade or other ways, if an internationalism that is like a world brotherhood could be established, if that time should come, then, perhaps we will have no more wars.

The spirit of coöperation is dominant in this phase of patriotism which has to do with service and self-sacrifice. The opportunity to do something of importance alone, such as came to Horatius, or Leonidas, or Nathan Hale comes to few people. Even such a large unit as a nation finds itself threatened if it tries to stand alone.

To represent distant acts and people as a rule of life for children is rather futile for they live so in the present. They are above all things practical: "Is it true?" "Did it really happen?" are questions that greet us all. So, while the stories of King Arthur, for instance, fascinate boys, I doubt very much if such stories influence a boy's mode of life. The old ideal of the knight that we have held before our boys, the knight without fear or reproach with all his qualities of sacrifice and service, has actually penetrated into boy life through the boy scout movement, which is but the training of character expressed in romantic terms. The greatest trouble at present is to choose from the mass of newspapers,

\*Read at the Conference on children's reading, Grand Rapids, Mich., April 4, 1918.

magazines, and books the stories that you would like most for the boys and girls to read, stories of men and women who are rendering a vital service, others who are willing to sacrifice their time and their money, and very often themselves. And the admirable part of their service is that they expect no reward. When Mr Goethals returned to the United States after finishing his work at the Panama canal, our government offered him a special honorarium as a reward for his service. He refused it on the ground that he had been called upon by his country to serve her. He had done his duty to the best of his ability, received his salary, and the incident was closed. Today we have many patriotic men giving their services to the government with practically no pay. These men furnish examples of the finest kind of patriotism, which reveals itself thru service.

The books that instill patriotism carry with them the old virtues, one of which is obedience. All good soldiers are first of all obedient, as all boys and girls should be or they have not learned the first lesson in patriotism, for on this depends obedience to law, and a reverence for their government. Along with obedience the books should teach them honesty, truthfulness, courtesy, and self control. All of these qualities are absolutely necessary if they are going to give their country the best service, either as a soldier or civilian.

Perhaps, more than any other quality of patriotism, that of moral courage needs emphasis. Germany had the idea that we were a nation of moral cowards. She said the United States never would enter the war. The people of this nation were too busy getting money and were not willing to make the sacrifice. It is quite true, we are busy getting money, and to what purpose we hope Germany will soon find out. The failure on the part of many to stand alone and the desire to go with the crowd is in part due to our democratic government. Things in America are settled by the vote of the largest numbers, and the tendency is to join the winning side. If moral courage

can be taught our boys they will go out into no man's land when their turn comes, with a rush and a moral force that can never be overcome. Children must be taught that democracy does not mean that the majority necessarily is right, and the voice of the people is not always the voice of justice. Lincoln stands out as a fine example of a man with moral courage, not only when he issued the emancipation proclamation, but when he gave the men who had been taken prisoners from the boat "Trent" back to England in the very face of national opposition, and again when he reversed the decision of the court in the *Vallandigham* case, the case which gave Edward Everett Hale the idea for his book "The Man Without a Country."

Much of modern history teaching has centered about individual men, partly because men make history and partly because in the study of men one is able to hold before the children certain admirable qualities which he wishes the children to emulate. They have a natural interest in persons, and live and suffer with their heroes. But many of the biographies are apt to be historical rather than biographical, and lack the personal element which is necessary to make them interesting to young people. But any course of reading should include a study of the leaders both of world fame and of world infamy. The story of Benedict Arnold or of Aaron Burr may serve the purpose of teaching patriotism, simply because their acts were so unpatriotic.

Another characteristic of some of our books, especially histories, we need to be warned against, because they produce in our young citizens a spirit that we do not want. Some of the United States histories have in a large degree the attitude of many of the older type of Fourth of July orators. They give the impression that the United States never did anything but what was perfectly justifiable and right. But we know that governments and nations make mistakes as well as people. As told in some of the histories this country has fought four foreign wars and one civil war, and emerged



triumphant from them all. The aid which France gave in the Revolutionary war has not been given due credit. The Mexican war was won but are we particularly proud of the fact? With a little more diplomacy and a little more patience it probably could have been avoided. England has helped us enforce the Monroe Doctrine, but no mention is made of it. There has been too much boasting about what America has done. That kind of history book with its sort of spread eagle language is not true to fact, or if true as far as it goes, leaves out all the things that might reflect on the government or its soldiers. It is the sort of stuff that causes many foreigners to think we are a nation of braggarts. So let us make a plea for histories which give us the truth, though it may sometimes be unpleasant reading.

The books then that instill patriotism are those which tell of unselfish deeds by

men and women of the past, but more especially by those who are still living and serving their fellow men without any desire for reward, those that instill a kindly sympathy for the foreigner, whether he is in this country or his own, books which teach that the most patriotic are those who are the most obedient to law, those that are most honest and truthful, and have the moral courage to do what their conscience says is right. And lastly let us recommend books that instill a true love for our country and a just pride in its past, but which lack all tendency to boast and brag, but rather those that inspire a deep gratitude for any benefits or aid given by another country while this nation was in its formative period. And if we as a nation are to stand pre-eminently for right and justice it can be done only through friendly and honest coöperation with other countries.

## In the Letter Box

### A Valuable Tool

Editor PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I wish to call attention to a book which is just off the press, *Syllabus of the background and issues of the World War*, by Dr. N. M. Trenholm, professor of history, University of Missouri and Director of War Aims Course S. A. T. C., at 75c, which I think will be very valuable for all public libraries. It is really a digest of information on all phases of the War drawn from the best books published on the subject together with references to the best works.

It has three divisions:

- 1—Geographical, racial and economic setting.
- 2—Historical background.
- 3—World War and its issues. War Aims.

The work is brought down to September, 1918. Every chapter closes with study and reading references with specific references and study problems. This syllabus with the few books to which references

are made would equip a library for a war aims course and such a brief course would be of great service to the non-military classes.

HENRY O. SEVERANCE,  
University of Missouri, Columbia,

### Public Library Coöperation with City Y. M. C. A. Organizations

One of the fruits of the war is already at the doors of the public library. Hoping to parallel his experience with the A. L. A. Library War Service, Mr William Orr, director of the Educational department of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A., 347 Madison avenue, New York City, desires to extend the coöperation of public libraries with city Y. M. C. A. organizations.

Mr Orr believes that some of the obvious enterprises that might be conducted jointly are:

1. Maintenance of branch libraries in the Association buildings. This is being done to some extent.

2. The distribution of library publicity literature from the desk in each Y. M. C. A. building in our cities.

3. The organization of reading clubs and circles for which books would be provided from the public library.

Will not public libraries communicate direct with Mr Orr, making comments or further suggestions? His splendid coöperation, in the past past months so much appreciated by the Library War Service, is now offered in his new field to public libraries, with his influence toward extending library use among city Y. M. C. A. organizations.

W. H. KERR, Chairman,  
A. L. A. Committee on Coöperation

### A Difference of Opinion

Madison, October 11, 1918.

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I trust you may be able to grant space in your valuable journal for a word of protest against certain extreme statements contained in the article on "Preservation of Newspaper Stock" in the October issue. I refer particularly to the statements that "the bleaching elements used on the stock insure with almost absolute certainty complete disintegration" [of newspapers], "within a period of a few years," and "newspapers will shortly disappear from each busy library and be preserved in antiquarian societies, who perhaps will be able to do something towards preserving them."

That these statements are extreme is, I think, conclusively demonstrated by the experience of the Wisconsin Historical library. Judged by middle western standards, this is a fairly large library, and judged by the standards of any section, it may fairly be denominated a busy one. We have many thousand bound volumes in our newspaper division, covering the period from the beginnings of English journalism two and a half centuries ago, to the present moment. For many years past we have been currently re-

ceiving and preserving several hundred newspapers. If newspapers were subject to any such rate of disintegration as the statements quoted indicate, we could hardly fail to have evidence of it here. The facts do not, however, support the statements. It is quite true that newspaper stock is poor, and anything which can be done to improve its quality should be welcomed by all who are interested in the preservation of our current ephemeral literature for the use of future generations. That our present newspaper files will ultimately fall to pieces is perhaps an arguable proposition. It is quite another thing, however, to posit "with almost absolute certainty," their "complete disintegration within a period of a few years."

In our library the papers of the Civil War period seem to be in as bad condition as any we have. Yet these are already more than half a century old, and no one can affirm that they will not still be in usable condition another century hence. If, however, we assume that the papers are good for only a century of use before their disintegration, they may still be regarded as about as permanent as anything in this world of change, and the omission to preserve them for fear that they will sometime decay, would seem to constitute an unreasonable case of prudence on the part of libraries.

The issue raised by the statements I am criticizing seems to me to be of utmost importance to the reference libraries of the country. Particularly here in the middle west many states are maintaining comprehensive collections of their own newspapers (among the more notable, Alabama, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin). Your own state, unfortunately, cannot be mentioned in this list, for no institution in Illinois undertakes to preserve the newspapers of the state. When, a few years since, an effort was made by farsighted individuals to secure an appropriation for doing this work, it was met, I am informed, by the argument that since the papers

would soon decay, it would be folly to devote money to building up such a collection. Within the last few months the report has gone out from one of the prominent libraries of Wisconsin, that the modern newspaper will not last more than half a dozen years. Now, either these reports are correct and the states I have noted as maintaining newspaper collections are sinking money in a foolish and wasteful enterprise, or the reports are incorrect, and Illinois (not to mention other states) is foolishly omitting to preserve the most valuable set of records in existence, concerning her current life. I am convinced that the reports are incorrect, and that their dissemination is attended with serious harm (as in the case already noted) through the discouragement it affords to the establishment and maintenance of newspaper collections.

The newspaper is the diary of the community, the daily mirror of its aspirations, activities, and achievements. From no past age do we have any record which remotely approximates the importance of the modern newspaper. Yet, a few libraries aside, practically no one ever saves the modern newspaper for any length of time. Within a few months the fact was placarded as a piece of news in the press all over Wisconsin, that, in tearing down a building, an "ancient" paper, dating from the year 1879, had been found. Evidently we must rely upon public libraries to preserve our newspaper files, if they are to be preserved at all. Surely, then, it is in order to protest against the dissemination by so authoritative a journal as PUBLIC LIBRARIES of erroneous statements which tend by direct implication to discourage the preservation by public libraries of files of newspapers.

M. M. QUAIFE,  
Superintendent.

\* \* \*

Mr Lydenburg, in reference to Mr Quaife's position, says:

I certainly hope he is right and if wishing is of any avail, Mr Quaife may

be sure that I shall wish a very long life for the newspaper files of every library and institution that is willing to preserve them.

If Mr Quaife is correct, then has there been "much ado about nothing" in library circles for a number of years? —(Editor, P. L.)

### Queer but True

Editor of PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The speech of the camp librarians quoted in P. L. 23:388 doesn't sound true to me. Is it?

ONE OF THEM.

A similar question addressed to the writer of the article before printing it, brought assurances that it was true.

EDITOR OF P. L.

### Reflections of a War Camp Librarian

*Perhaps, possibly, book agents are in the draft!!* What is the percentage of casualties?

Some one bought as a Christmas gift for Eddie, a copy of *The Alhambra*, bound in boards with a cover picture of a six-year-old sailor laddie in blue, set in pink background. He is waving his sailor hat in apparent joy and light-heartedness. The book came to us in a box. Query—Was Eddie disappointed in his book?\*

Did anyone, previous to this war, ever doubt or question the homogeneity of the American people of the United States? Let his mind be at rest. From North, East, South and West, from above and beneath, from all sources from which gift books have poured upon us, come the same books, bought on the same impulse and given with the same alacrity. Emerson's essays—Idle thoughts of an idle fellow—Reveries of a bachelor—Sesame and lilies—and Oh horrors! the decadence of these later days—"When a man's a man."

One of the joys in sorting gift boxes of books—the only joy, usually—is the

\*Perhaps Eddie was moved by the appeal for books for the soldiers and sailors to send his most precious possession.—Editor of P. L.

expectation of a "find," a treasure, a first edition or what not—

Can it be that the librarian packers who so carefully weeded out and retained all these, did with sane mind and clear conscience send me for these Mexican border guardians, the books which comprise my select, desk library: Tupper, Miscellaneous poems; Hepworth, They met in heaven (angels' heads on the cover); Reese, From cabin to mansion: Frank Hunter's victory (Pub. 1885 by Sunday School department of M. E. church, South); Quigley, What dress makes of us. (Women's costumes of two decades past); Illustrative notes on the International lessons for 1892; Dickinson, Heaven, home and happiness (416 p., published by *Christian Herald*); Holmes, *Mary J.*, Cousin Maude, or the Milkman's heiress.

If it is true that all Americans have read all the copies of Emerson's essays, which they have had given them for birthdays and Christmas all these years—how exalted must be their mental state—as a nation.

I feel that I have previously greatly under-estimated our intellectuality, as a nation. I offer profound apology!

READER.

#### Treatment of Book Covers

While I may not be submitting even a new hint to your readers, yet possibly some of the library workers—especially in small places—might glean a bit of help by hearing of my experience. I visited several libraries last year where they did not have binderies and were using make-shift mendings. They had not seen the heavy gummed ribbon paper, which we use in the different sizes for reinforcing, etc., especially helpful in solving pamphlet problems. I sent them samples and the name of our paper house, and they seemed thankful.

But the particular thing I had in mind in writing was to tell my remedy for leather covered books with their continual "peelings." I discovered if I would rub in Johnson's floor wax,

using cheesecloth and plenty of force, that it would give it new life. I find it helpful in some cases of cloth covers, afterward putting on a thin shellac, rubbing well until dry.

When we get in the light colored books—usually foreign language series—I treat them in this way and the dust or finger prints will not adhere—for they are usually as "slick" as the proverbial glass. You know the series of "Hart's History as told by Contemporaries" with its yellow covers that soil so easily. My last purchases of these were treated with floor wax and shellac and even though used almost continuously, they are free from soiled covers, and there is no evidence of stickiness. I do not use the Johnson liquid floor preparation but the old paste. I have thought I would sometime try the new, but so far have kept to what I know does the work.

DOROTHY AMANN,  
Librarian.

Southern Methodist university,  
Dallas, Texas.

#### What Are the Answers?

Self-applied catechism for would-be War Service librarians.

Did you apply for war work because

a. You are bored and want a change?

b. You think it will be exciting?

c. You think it will be easy?

d. You think you will make more money?

Search your heart and *remember*, that unless you do it for *SERVICE* you will not be a credit to your profession or to your country.

Why not give a little extra *War Service* in your own town? It needs it.

AN OLD ONE.

A clever classification of books in the St Louis public library report reads:

In the issue of non-fiction, a casualty list might read as follows: Dead, Pro-German literature; missing since April, 1917, books on neutrality; seriously wounded in action, books on socialism; disabled through shell-shock, books on pacifism.

Monthly—Except August  
and September.

## Public Libraries

Library Bureau, Publishers  
M. E. AHERN, Editor

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|                            |           |            |                       |           |               |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Subscription               | - - - - - | \$2 a year | Single number         | - - - - - | 25 cents      |
| Five copies to one library | - - - - - | \$8 a year | Foreign subscriptions | - - - - - | \$2.25 a year |

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In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or post-office money orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at regular rates.

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### The United War Fund Seven in One

**L**IBRARIANS and library trustees must not be left out in the summing up of those who will have helped after the campaign for \$170,500,-000 for the United war fund, which will occur November 11-18.

Everywhere on every occasion they must answer effectively why the money is asked, and as far as they can find out, how it is to be spent. Li-

brary service is linked up with the most effective organizations the country knows, and it is up to the trustees and librarians by their contribution to the work of the campaign to do honor to the alliance which has been meted out by the Government to the A. L. A.

Library efforts should win a place second to none in the coming campaign.

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### Honor Only Where Honor is Due

**T**HE list of desirable war books which appears in the October number of *Library Service*, the bulletin of the Detroit public library, is prefaced by a ringing appeal that has truth and timeliness. It is in part as follows:

The American soldier does not brag, the freemasonry of true fighting men demands self-disparagement, but no such restraint is observed by those whose only war information is that associated with oratorical "fire-works" and whose only experience is that of a few months' visit at a relatively safe distance from the firing line. It is wholly honorable—indeed, it makes the burden easier—to let our hearts go out to all those serving with the colors, to suffer with the wounded, to mourn those for whom "eternal taps" has sounded, but let our tribute be free from pose and worthy of those "over

there." If we would aspire to be within their circle, we should lay aside heroics, bombast, and borrowed glory.

Let the American soldier—clean, modest and valorous—stand on his pedestal of muddy trenches and shell-torn battle field, but frown on a ranting egotist who dissects him in public in a manner that blurs our national conception of a real man and affronts our self respect. These wordy patriots are war profiteers inasmuch as they take advantage of our national pride and capitalize for selfish ends our "full measure of devotion" to those who have eliminated themselves in the service of the country. The smug use of terms and expressions made sacred by the emotions that gave them birth and hallowed by those for whom they will ever remain as an epitaph, is also a peculiarly despicable brand of war profiteering.

This stricture against reckless or delib-



erate verbal profiteering applies equally in the world of letters. Of war books there are plenty, of the ephemeral kind we have too many. Of good informing works on the great conflict we have astoundingly small number. A few writers voice the clear light and the abiding faith of the defenders of liberty, a few others probe deeply, bring the nations of the world—the criminals and the victims—before the tribunal of justice, but the great majority of the books have the earmarks of having been made to order or “rehashed.”

Honorable publishers who earnestly and without counting the cost meet their responsibility as agents for public education and intelligent patriotism, deserve credit and our support. But not so with the not inconsiderable number of incompetent, ill-informed writers launched by printing houses who are anxious to “make hay” before the sun sets over the carnage and our wounded.

They are, in truth, war profiteers, and may their books forever remain as obscure as their names are today!

### A Wise Movement

THE National Education Association has appointed a committee of some of the strongest of its members under the title of Commission on emergencies in education to work up a membership list sufficiently large to make the power of the organization more comprehensive in legislative, executive and advisory work in relation to education in the United States.

This special commission has undertaken to add a new membership of 100,000. A field secretary has been engaged, President D. B. Waldo of Kalamazoo, Mich., who will devote much time and attention to questions pertaining to better salaries for teachers and increased support for the schools. Working with him will be expert clerks and statisticians.

With the large number of teachers in the United States this ought not to be a hard thing to do in view of the great progress that has been made in the educational spirit, largely through the efforts of the devoted members of the N. E. A.

Teachers in the public schools particularly, are already under such a debt of obligation to the association that one cannot think of a conscientious

teacher refusing to support by membership fees the splendid work which the N. E. A. has done and is doing.

Of course, in every organization there will be criticism more or less founded on difference of opinion in policy, or as to the position or activity of the body concerned, but nevertheless, no professional person with a sense of honor and obligation but recognizes the truth of Bacon's statement that “every man is a debtor to his profession” and when the profession as a body undertakes progressive work, one's place is in the ranks with whoever is trying to move the standards forward, regardless of personal feelings in the matter.

Here is wishing the N. E. A. eminent success in the reasonable plans and proposals which are now engaging its attention.

Some time library organization will be on a similar basis and then one may hope this good work of the N. E. A. for its members will form a helpful precedent. There is evidence here and there that it is not impossible, but the time is not yet.

### Current Discussions

The prevalence of the influenza epidemic throughout the Middle West has interfered largely with the state meetings which were planned. Some were postponed altogether and the attendance at others was largely cut down on account of the malady. Nevertheless, the spirit of library service was strong and forward looking where meetings were held. The interest in Library War Service still holds the lead and so far as libraries can function in this direction there is no evidence that all will not be done that is possible. Two other subjects discussed were salaries and certification.

The subject of salaries is one that is calling strongly for attention and it is hoped that in the endeavor to properly support war-time activities that the necessity for a living wage for one of the most necessary educational forces of the day, will not be overlooked.

The grade of library service is in steady ascendancy and, while here and there are those who have, in a way, outlived their usefulness so far as initiating activities is concerned, everywhere there is a disposition to make the library count in the work of the day and even though it sometimes is beyond the power of those in charge to do it, still the spirit is more than willing.

The subject of the certification of librarians is up for consideration but those in charge of it are timorous in attacking the very things which offer the only excuse for such a system of selection. Two weaknesses have appeared thus far that might be termed major. One is that certain exceptions are made in favor of those who have been in library service for a considerable period; and the second, there is no actual basis on which to reckon compensation.

If a librarian is not capable of presenting a thesis of merit on the modern library movement after years of experience, it is hardly possible that this experience spells effective work. And further it is hardly fair to require librarians to attain a certain high degree of efficiency and still leave them at the mercy of the unprogressive and often times, un-

informed library board for remuneration for their services.

The question of ability having been settled by the librarian's examination, the question of compensation ought also to be adjusted and the field left free for effective work, by all concerned in the problem of making a library what it should be, an educational institution of high degree.

If it were the days of the giants, there probably would be a stand taken somewhere insisting that libraries be relieved from the strangle hold of political civil service, and another providing for a retiring pension at a suitable period. But —Expediency rules!

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### Hannah M. Lawrence

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Hannah M. Lawrence, for several years supervisor of branches Public library, Buffalo, N. Y., died October 7 after an illness of more than two years. Miss Lawrence was a graduate of Wisconsin library school and was for some time connected with the library at Hagerstown, Maryland.

The news of the death of Hannah Lawrence will give a painful heartbeat to the friends who loved her and that includes all who knew her. She was a wonderfully fine woman, a rare soul, a joy to know, an inspiration just to behold. That she should be dead seems impossible. She so abundantly expressed life. She was like a flame—she gave light and understanding to those who knew her and she was an illumination to everything she touched. Sorrow and pain crossed her path and she still smiled, not that she did not feel, she did, but somehow she overcame, and went on without flinching. Her ideals moved ever before her and she was never overcome.

Death came quickly at the last. The sign of the flame went out but its light and power will never lose their effect. Like the waves in the water that extend to the farther shore, her touch will endure.

### Picture Books for French Children

The drive to make a collection of picture books for the little French children originates with great propriety in Chicago.

It will be remembered that after the Chicago fire in 1871, one of the first gifts that came to the stricken city was a splendid collection of books. These were collected by Dr Thomas Hughes of Rugby fame and represented the sympathetic interest which the people of England felt in the disaster which had overtaken Chicago.

The Thomas Hughes collection, as it is called, still remains intact in the Chicago public library and contains many volumes autographed with expressions of sympathy from English citizens of note and standing, from Queen Victoria down to the humble teacher in a struggling village.

A second division of the Kindergarten Unit of the United States going "over there" in the early part of November under the able direction of Miss Fanniebelle Curtis, Director of the Kindergarten Units in France, welcomed the opportunity to forward the books through the 15 kindergartners, who will take them directly to the children. Everyone is invited to contribute to this "Smilage for the Kiddies."

Miss Adah F. Whitcomb of the Thomas Hughes room at the Chicago public library is at the head of the movement and will be glad to receive copies of the picture books one loves best or the money to help buy such books.

### Guide to U. S. Documents

Clarke, Edith E. *Guide to the Use of United States Government Publications*. Boston Book Company (now the F. W. Faxon Company) 1918. (Useful Reference Series, No. 20) 308 p.

This guide contains a large amount of general information in regard to the printing and distribution of government documents, material which is extremely valuable and painstakingly accurate. It is especially full in the his-

torical treatment of the Government Printing Office, and of the bibliographical difficulties of the congressional and the departmental series. The volume, however, lacks a logical arrangement and is consequently difficult to consult. Its value for ready reference is impaired, not only by the continuous over-lapping of topics, which the author explains in the introduction, but also by the lack of summaries of organized material. For example, the important printing bill which has been before Congress for several sessions, though quoted frequently is discussed in no one chapter, and its provisions must be gathered from scattered references or from the index. The arrangement of the index references by order of page entry makes it difficult to use.

The librarian of the small library will be disappointed to find that there is no attempt to list the publications of departments and bureaus, as is done so admirably in the new bulletin by W. I. Swanton in the Bureau of Education series, nor to give a suggestive list of the series most useful in the smaller libraries. An annotated list of this sort would be of more practical value than the pages devoted to an arrangement of documents under the headings of the Decimal Classification. It is surely a mistake that the wise advice to the smallest library, that it should own and use the Checklist, is not supplemented by a statement in regard to the necessity of subscribing for the *Monthly Catalog* as well. The chapters on library practice are very detailed, especially useful in the large library, but with too few suggestions of simplified practice for small collections.

A complete annotated bibliography is a particularly valuable addition to the work. Librarians are truly indebted to Miss Clarke for this and for the information gained in her long experience of actual work with the government publications.

FLORENCE RISING CURTIS.  
University of Illinois library school.

### Status of Trained Librarians at Washington

The confusion prevailing in the government war service at Washington as to the rating of trained librarians, may be charged to perhaps three things: first and foremost, the apparent ignorance of the federal Civil Service Commission as to the training given by library schools; second, the ignorance of officers—and it must be remembered that most of these officers are business men in uniforms—of the training of librarians, or as to what should be expected of them; third, the habit of every girl with high-school education, who has had apprentice training, or has perhaps been a clerk at the charging desk, of calling herself a "trained librarian."

From these causes, utter confusion prevails at Washington in official quarters, and much discontent and unhappiness among the former librarians.

To bring this out more clearly, compare the situation with business clerks. For war service, a typist, with high school education, and ability only to use a typewriter is paid, minimum and maximum, \$1100-\$1200 per annum, the advance of \$100 being automatic at the end of three or six months. A stenographer is on a basis of \$1200-\$1400, again perhaps with only high-school education and little experience. Many of them are exasperatingly inefficient.

The Civil Service also has many combinations for business women. There is, on about the same basis as stenographers, the position of "clerk-stenographer;" or of "bookkeeper-stenographer;" or "clerk with experience in business administration;" while an "office manager," with ability to keep records of salaries, absences, etc., receives a salary of \$1,500, or \$1,600, or even \$1,800, while her assistant receives \$1,400, to \$1,500 at work which is not at all highly trained, but requires good business sense and accuracy.

Trained librarians, on the other hand, if they offer their services, re-

ceive a blank only for "catalog and index clerk," with no explanation of the work expected. The salary is exactly the same as paid a typist, and the rating below that of a stenographer. There are many cases in Washington where women accustomed to executive work and to salaries of from \$1,500 to \$1,800 find themselves here granted an opening salary of \$1,200, as a recognition of their special training—and then set to work standing all day long at a file, mechanically filing letters. The hopeless monotony of it would almost drive an active woman mad; yet it is almost impossible to get a transfer, though the hundreds of transfers asked for show the dissatisfaction.

That seems to be the idea of the Civil Service Commission of the extent of library training, and it seems to them also a fair salary for a woman with perhaps four years of college training and two years of library training, besides experience. It is, in fact, the same rating exactly as given to business girls who have had high-school training, six weeks at a business college to learn how to file letters, and a year's experience in some business office.

Meanwhile there are other positions for which a well-educated, well-trained librarian is eligible but the Civil Service doesn't know enough to send out notices of such vacancies to library applicants. Such positions are those of "editorial clerk," with entrance salaries of from \$1,200 to \$1,600, no maximum stated; "research assistants," at a fixed salary of \$1,500; "library assistants," at a fixed salary of \$1,200, though perhaps if very useful, the officers over such an assistant could get the salary raised to \$1,300 or \$1,400, but only by persistent efforts and the sitting of an Efficiency Board after perhaps six months of waiting.

On the other hand, where there really is indexing to do, it is a matter of abstracting, or "briefing," or "stripping," as it is called here. That is, a letter comes in with perhaps two or twelve indorsements. The index card

must show a clear abstract of the contents of the letters—and it's not always an easy thing—or perhaps it is a document to be indexed and filed. That abstract is not always easy to make; and the subject headings must be worked out by one's self, and not from the A. L. A. or the Library of Congress "Subject headings." For such briefing, librarians are not trained; business index clerks are. But a clear-headed librarian can easily learn if she is not so bound down by theories of cataloging that she wrecks the work.

"I won't have a trained librarian," said the head of a large Mail and Control Section to the writer recently. "They fall down on their work; they're no good." And he cited the case of a section which was abolished by the powers-that-be because the trained librarian, coming here with the prestige of being an expert cataloger, could not index so that correspondence and material could be found. He had tried them himself, also, he said, and a captain standing near added that "trained librarians were no good." He had tried them, too; and that captain I know to be a fair-minded, reasonable man, who takes great pride in the really good work done by a trained, experienced librarian in the office of which he has charge—a librarian who saved valuable files from being wrecked. A few minutes' questioning, however, brought out the fact that neither man knew whether the clerks who had failed were really trained librarians, or whether they were merely library clerks who had been at charging desks and knew nothing whatever of indexing.

The Civil Service Commission sent over to one of the branch libraries of the War Department a "catalog and index clerk." The librarian, a college professor in uniform, knew a good deal about library work, however, and a few questions brought out the fact that the "catalog and index clerk" knew nothing whatever about the subject,—had never done any cataloging or indexing. The office manager, a former assistant

superintendent in some steel works, and knowing no more of libraries than a school boy, came to the writer.

"Do you mean to tell me," he demanded, "that a person can be in a library five years and not know how to index or catalog?"

"Yes,—or fifty years," I answered. "Working in a library, without special library training, means that such an assistant knows just her own work and usually nothing more."

"By Jove!" was his dismayed reply.

There are two ways out of this puzzle. One is that the Civil Service Commission label their library workers aright, and pay them salaries commensurate with training and experience. For instance, compare that one title, "Index and catalog clerk" for all librarians and for all business index clerks as against the minute classification mentioned at the beginning of this article for business clerks.

Then the classification should be: "Index clerks experienced in abstracting and indexing;" "file clerks;" "editorial clerk with library training;" "library assistant," as it now stands; "research clerk and reference librarian," or "research clerk with experience as reference librarian," which would hit the nail on the head exactly.

But for the present, although correspondence is growing and "index and catalog clerks" are going home disgusted with the work assigned them, trained librarians with executive experience, would do better to offer their services as "research clerks," as "library assistants," as "editorial clerks" (provided they have any sort of literary sense), etc., rather than simply as index clerks.

The officers, for the most part, do try to be fair; but where a man in charge of correspondence files has a dozen clerks, perhaps, or thirty, working on three shifts, and needs five or six more, he is not going to allow a capable assistant to be transferred to a higher class of work—he is certain he cannot replace her. And the more capable she is, the more he wants her.



### American Library Association

#### Executive board meeting

The Executive Board of the A. L. A. met at Lake Placid, September 24. In addition to the regular routine business, action was taken on the following:

Mr M. S. Dudgeon reported a plan to promote the reading of the best of the current non-fiction books in coöperation with Mr Ellery Sedgewick, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr Dudgeon was requested to submit a definite plan on which the Board can act, within three months.

It was decided to omit the mid-winter meetings of the Council this year.

It was voted that the next annual A. L. A. conference be held at a summer resort, rather than in a city, and that it be held at some point east of the Mississippi river.

A committee consisting of Adam Strohm, Frank P. Hill and R. R. Bowker, were appointed to prepare a memorial minute for the late William Howard Brett, to be presented to the association at its next annual meeting.

A communication from Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Public library, Los Angeles, Cal., recommended the appointment of a special committee to make a survey on the subject of library salaries. The note was received and the subject taken under advisement. After some consideration, it was decided to appoint a committee of three to make a preliminary survey, upon which a plan for a report on librarian's salaries and library conditions could be based. The committee mentioned was Adam Strohm, Everett R. Perry and one other to be named by them. A report will be made at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

The Executive Board having learned that the War Service committee had voted not to take advantage of the military exemption offered, approved by vote the action of said committee.

The Executive Board having learned that there is in contemplation a memorial to the late William H. Brett by an invitation to participate therein the Executive Board expressed its hearty approval

of the project and authorized the appointment of a committee to represent the association in the matter. The president appointed Adam Strohm, Azariah S. Root and Gratia S. Countryman.

It was further voted that \$100 be appropriated by the A. L. A. toward the memorial.

R. R. Bowker, editor of *Library Journal*, New York, has been appointed member of the A. L. A. War Service committee to succeed the late William Howard Brett.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,  
Secretary.

#### War Service Committee meeting

At a recent meeting of the War Service committee of the A. L. A. at Lake Placid, the following were present: J. I. Wire, Jr., C. F. D. Belden, F. P. Hill, Gratia A. Countryman, Linda A. Eastman (proxy for Electra C. Doran), and Florence A. Hawley, by invitation, as representative of R. R. Bowker. William W. Bishop, president of the A. L. A., Dr. Herbert Putnam, General director, and Geo. B. Utley, Executive secretary, were also present.

A memorial minute covering the life and work of the late William Howard Brett was presented and adopted.

It was voted that so far as books and money permit to provide service in munition plants and other industries engaged in war work where local libraries, library commissions or other local agencies can not provide it.

The Committee also accepted the offer of the Library War Finance committee making available its campaign organization for the conduct of a book campaign as soon as possible after the money campaign of the week of November 11.

In regard to the plan proposed by J. L. Wheeler for the preparation and publication of certain war time reading lists, which plan proposed a grant of \$1,500 from the Library War Fund to be used in preparation of the lists, it was voted that the War Service Committee approves the plan and is willing to make the grant if the No-

vember campaign yields a sufficient sum.

It was further voted that the matter be sent to the A. L. A. Publishing Board with the recommendation that the project be presented to the libraries of the country and that they be invited to subscribe to the carrying out of the work.

A communication from Dr E. C. Richardson relating to possible war service for libraries aside from furnishing books and library service to the military and naval forces, was presented for consideration.

It was voted that a sub-committee of three, of which Dr Richardson should be chairman and the two remaining members to be added by him submit a detailed plan for such work with recommendation and suggestions.

The proposals of the Board of trustees of Cleveland public library for a permanent memorial for the late William Howard Brett having been brought to the attention of the Committee, it was voted that the Committee approve the idea and that a member of the Committee be appointed to represent this Committee on a Committee representing the American Library Association, to coöperate with the others. Miss Gratia Countryman was named as the member.

The General Director submitted a statement showing the sum spent on each camp library building, a tabulation of building details and variations from the standard plans of each, a separate audit of the Carnegie Corporation grant, a list of constructing contractors and a copy of the uniform contract executed with each.

It was voted that the Chairman or someone appointed by him should visit the camps once or twice a year.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,

Executive secretary.

On this side and on the other there are 842 camp libraries and 1547 branches containing more than 3,600,000 books, and 5,000,000 copies of periodicals. There are 250 libraries on the ships.

## Library War Service

### Recent assignments

#### Large camp libraries

Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.—Grace D. Rose, L.

Chickamauga Park, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Hospital—Mrs Harold A. Larrabee, A. L.; Thomas J. Tomlinson, A.

Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.—Hubert B. Frazier, A.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.—Earl W. Browning, L.; Edward D. Schilling, A.

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.—Edward Derbyshire, A.

Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.—O. E. Norman, L.

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., Hospital—Louise Q. McMillan, L.; Robert W. Ackley, A.

Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.—Walter Hart Blumenthal, A.

Camp Humphreys, Virginia—Elston C. Mount, A.

Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.—John G. Moulton, L.; Mrs J. H. Moulton, A.; W. S. Bangs, A.; Sara Carpenter, H. A.

Jefferson Barracks, Missouri—Raymond R. Tucker, L.

Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.—Leon C. High, A.

Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal.—Lewis Gulantiere.

Kelly Field, Texas—Nathan R. Levin, L.

Camp Knox, Stithton, Ky.—John B. Kaiser, O.

Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.—Ethel A. Greene, A.

Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.—Harold H. Hobbs, A.; John W. Echols, A.

Camp Merritt, Tenaflly, N. J.—E. M. Cameron, Jr., A.; Carson Brevoort, A.

Camp Mills, Mineola, N. Y., Hospital—Anne Van Cleve Taggart, L.

Pelham Bay Naval Sta., Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.—Mrs Caroline Dill, A.; Wilhelmina Harper, A.

Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.—W. Dawson Johnston, L.; Percy S. Harris, A.

Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.—George B. Monhart, L.

Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.—Howard B. Cheek, A.

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio—Mrs Ethel A. Washburn, A.; Kenneth P. Robb, A.; Mrs J. J. Augustus, A.

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.—George Larkin, jr., A.

Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., Hospital—Marjorie Wilkes, L.; Clarence R. Williams, A.; T. C. Tai, A.

### Other points of service

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mary J. Thackray, Hospital library organizer.

Brooklyn Naval Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.—R. W. McCulloch, L.

Camp Stuart Hospital, Newport News, Va., Hospital—Ina H. Fenwick, L.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Hospital—Blanche Smith, A. L.

Fort Ontario, N. Y., General Hospital No. 5—Mildred E. Davis, Supervisor.

Lakewood, N. J., General Hospital No. 16—Jacqueline M. Overton, L.

Traveling library, El Paso District—Zena K. Miller, A.

Hampton Roads Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.—George H. Evans, L.; Mrs George H. Evans, A.

Vancouver Barracks, Washington—Elizabeth J. Herrington, L.

Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Pk., D. C.—Frances Cox, A.

Washington, D. C., and vicinity (small camps)—G. E. Chase, Supervisor.

#### Overseas

Paris, France—Mary Frances Isom, W. D. Davies, Mrs F. B. Smith, Miss Pauline Fullerton, Elizabeth J. Webster.

#### Field representatives

L. L. Dickerson, who organized and served as camp librarian at Camp Doniphan has been assigned field representative supervising the Texas camps.

Ernestine Rose, who has served at various periods at headquarters, has been assigned as field representative in hospital service.

#### Headquarters

Elizabeth B. Steere, of University of Michigan library, Ann Arbor, is assistant in personnel selections.

Herbert L. Cowing, head of the loan department of the Public library of New Haven, Conn., is assisting in book selection.

Edna M. Sanderson, registrar, New York State library school, Albany, New York, is assisting in hospital library service.

Jessie Tupper, of the Reynolds library, Rochester, N. Y., is assisting in the work of supplying books to the various naval stations.

#### Magazines for troop trains

Miss Ahern for the A. L. A. War Service Headquarters made an investigation during the summer of the need and condition of reading matter for troop trains en route.

The investigation showed that there was considerable work being done in this direction and the only apparent need was a sort of "jacking up" of the efforts that were already in progress. Several lines of endeavor were observed and the following points noted:

First, most of the camp libraries saw to it that the trains were supplied with magazines at the start of their journey. Second, many Red Cross canteens made it part of their business to offer

magazines and newspapers to the boys on the troop trains as they passed through.

As the Red Cross workers are the only ones who have the Government's consent to know of the movements of trains, it remains for the libraries to help them by keeping them adequately supplied with magazines.

Not every place through which the trains go, needs to bother about the matter. The thing well done once on a troop train should be sufficient and the multiplication of effort is a waste of strength and material that can be better applied elsewhere.

#### Letters from camps

Camp Cody, N. M.,

Sept. 23, 1918.

For ten days before the 34th Division left for Camp Dix a few weeks ago, four of the best moving picture houses in Deming, the Liberty theater, the K. of C. building, and eight of the Y. M. C. A. buildings in the camp ran the following slide for the library:

Boys! You can get  
American Library Association  
books at Cody  
You can get them on troop trains  
And on transports  
While crossing the Big Pond  
They will be with you in France  
And they will follow you to  
Berlin

A. L. A. Camp Library

The picture shows were usually crowded with soldiers and when the above slide was thrown on the screen it was frequently received with hearty applause from the boys.

When the Division left for the east the camp library sent 60 boxes of books on the troop trains for the benefit of the boys while on the trip. These books, some 8,000 volumes, were to be gathered up at the end of the route and turned over to the A. L. A. authorities in the east and shipped to France. Within the past week we have packed and shipped 50 more boxes of books to Hoboken to be sent to France.

We are now overhauling all the branches and refreshing these collec-

tions with new books and getting the library in shape for the 97th Division which is soon to be organized at Cody.

We hope to secure, after the next campaign for funds, a porch for the entire front of the building, an addition to the building, ventilators for the roof that will furnish an exit for its heat in summer, and awnings for the three sides of the building.

The part which the books furnished by the A. L. A. play in the lives of the men who are either in training for service or are already among those abroad who are giving such good account of themselves, can hardly be overestimated. For the books circulated are not merely recreational but also instructive. At our camp library 40 per cent of the books taken from the building are largely technical. Considerable poetry has been called for, and not a little general literature; but the non-fiction used is scientific and technical, books calculated to aid the men in their work. Apparently most of the members of the 34th Division who advanced in rank prior to the time of departure were men who had made large use of the best technical books upon which they could lay their hands.

Said a young drafted man as he brought in his book the other evening: "I felt when I was on my way to camp as though I was being taken to prison; but I find I like this life; I like the training I am getting and the Major who has us under him. I am reading more than I ever did in my life before." This young man if he comes back from France whither he is soon to be sent after a short period of intensive training, will have the reading habit among other good habits which he has formed while in the army and will be a citizen of a far higher grade than he would have been had he not been drafted and sent to us.

Said an older man who came to our camp as a master sergeant and mess instructor as he was leaving for one of the northern camps with a first lieutenant's insignia: "I want to thank you most heartily for all you have done

for me in aiding me in my work." We know that he had with other instructors accomplished great things in the dietary department in the way of improving the messes and conserving fats and other foods and that he deserved the advance in rank he had secured; but we are quite as confident that we of the Camp Cody library staff are deserving of his thanks for we had spared no pains in our efforts in securing for him just the literature he needed.

Quoting from a letter we received only a few days ago from a first lieutenant and instructor in the School for Bakers and Cooks: "On my leaving Cody, I take this opportunity of thanking you for your courteous advice and assistance which have always been tendered me during the time I was in the camp and I may say whatever success I have attained there in my work as instructor in the School of Bakers and Cooks was due in great measure to the information you gave me in the choice of suitable books on the subjects I was interested in."

These testimonials are honestly taken as typical, for ours has been largely a work of assisting in the training of men in a great disciplinary school, who have been far more eager to fit themselves for a great work than are the average of university men. Need it be considered strange that we who are engaged in this library war service feel most profoundly that it is well worth while? The people of America will make no mistake in supporting generously, as they may be depended upon to do when the call for funds is made during the week of November 11, the work of the American library association, along with the other organizations that have joined forces in the United War Work campaign.

C. W. SUMNER.

In some books recently gathered for camp libraries, were two rather curious in their psychological effect, *Manual for Undertakers* and a catalog of plumbers' supplies.

The following note from a state representative in the United War Work drive is of interest:

"I am just back from a trip with the representatives of the other six services of the United War Work campaign, a trip which we made over the eight states in the western military division. Similar setting up of state machinery was taking place, as you know, in all of the states of the Union. I was certainly delighted with the enthusiasm shown for this work every place we stopped. President Wilson has done many splendid things in the troublous years he has been at the helm, but I feel that nothing has ever been finer than his order to the Welfare organizations to get together in their campaign appeals for funds. It shows an ability on the part of our people to work in harmony which a few years or even a few months ago would have been unthinkable. The war will end some day and some of the by-products thereof which will remain with us will be altogether worth preserving; the pity is of course that they had to be bought at such a price.

The first subscription to the joint war work fund comes through the baseball interests. The Commission on the world series gave 10% of the proceeds of the late games to Secretary Baker for war charities. The Secretary announces that he has placed the amount, over \$16,000, in the joint budget for the Seven in One fund to be divided pro rata in accordance with the adopted plan.

Mr Alexander Calhoun, the very efficient librarian of the Public library of Calgary, Alberta, has enlisted with the Siberian expeditionary forces, and will shortly go on duty overseas.

James E. Stanfield, assistant librarian at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., died October 13 of Spanish influenza. This is the first death in camp library service. Mr Stanfield's home was in Chanute, Kan., and he went to Camp Taylor from the State normal school, Emporia.

"I found the books of the American library association everywhere in France," says Raymond Fosdick, chairman of the National commission on Training Camp activities, who has just returned from an extended trip overseas, during which he conducted a thorough investigation of the work being done by the various war work agencies.

"I found them in dugouts thirty or forty feet below ground, in cow-barns where shrapnel had blown parts of the roof away, as well as in the substantial huts and tents far back from the firing line.

"I have found them in hospitals and dressing stations; in scattered villages in the training area where our men are billeted and even in the remote parts of France where the forestry units are carrying out their lonely, but efficient and essential work. Your books are in continual demand from the time the soldiers arrive in camp in America until they come back home after service over there."

#### The Tide Has Turned

The tide has turned, and now the allied ranks

Are sweeping forward to the north again  
Driving the enemy on front and flanks  
Across the plain.

The Marne is free—no longer shall the foe  
Strive to break past it with barbaric force,  
The quiet river peacefully shall flow  
Along its course.

The allied armies in the cause of right  
Victoriously strive—and this shall be  
The moment of their immortal fight:

The world set free.

W. C. Sanger, Jr., in *Field Service Bulletin*,  
August 24, 1918.

#### Children's War Books

The following list was presented at the Minnesota library association meeting at Mankato by Miss Mary S. Wilkinson of Duluth:

- O. P. Austin—Uncle Sam's boys at war. Didactic and impossible.
- Rolt-Wheeler—Wonder of war in the air. Unreal, stilted, melodramatic, no index.
- Altsheuler—World at war series. Melodramatic, not very good, bitter.
- Homer Greene—The flag. Teaches active patriotism.
- Pier—Plattsburgers. Manly, like his school stories.
- Adair—Island of Appledore. A spy story laid in New England; good spirit.
- Paine—Bugle calls of liberty. Speeches and verse; valuable.
- Hagedorn—You are the hope of the world. Eloquent; good to read aloud to children.
- Stevenson—At the front in a flivver. Vivid, realistic, shows the development of the man.
- O'Connell—Flying for France. Simple, sincere.
- O'Brien—Outwitting the Hun. Plucky.
- Mlle. Miss—Real letters, alive and charming. Excellent to read aloud in girls' clubs.
- Richards—Abigail Adams and her times. Stirring, stimulating account of women in Revolutionary times.



### Library Meetings

**Minnesota**—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Minnesota library association was held in Mankato, September 26-28. The program took as its main theme Library War Service with emphasis on Americanization.

Mrs J. T. Jennings, St Paul, presented a paper on certification of librarians. (See page —.)

Mr Graves, librarian of the Minnesota historical society, emphasized the necessity of each generation collecting material for the next generation. There is a wide field of war material offered to the librarian to gather. He divided this into two groups; Compilations and ready made records. Libraries should preserve two files of local newspapers, one to bind and one to clip. Name and subject indexes should be kept. Clippings may be filed in manila envelopes or in scrap books. Material may be classified by source, form and subject. He urged the importance of collecting both sides of controversies for the benefit of the historical student. Interesting manuscripts should be copied with the photostat if possible, otherwise copied by responsible persons. Note should always be made of the conditions under which copy was made.

An interesting illustrated lecture by Miss Marie A. Todd of the Public library, Minneapolis, covered war industries in America, camp life, war pictures, German atrocities and Red Cross work.

An evening lecture by Dr Carol Aronovici, chairman of the State committee on Americanization, St Paul, discussed Americanization, its meaning and function. The speaker pointed out current misconceptions of the problems and criticized various ill-advised measures. He urged a better understanding of the ideals of Americanization, and greater patience and wisdom in the handling of the problem of the foreigner in this country.

A lively discussion followed, led by John Adams Lowe of Massachusetts. Mr Lowe told of his experience on the

state commission and in camp library work with foreigners.

An interesting round table on Library war service had been planned by Miss Grace Stevens of Virginia. Miss Margaret Chisholm led the discussion in Miss Stevens' absence.

Local history was presented by Miss van Buren of Mankato, who urged the saving of all material written or printed which was of interest to the community. The librarian must first meet essential demands and cannot afford to spend too much time on material for which the call is only occasional.

Mrs Goss of Anoka reported that she was saving all printed material on war work, hand bills, etc. The library is preserving a collection of soldiers' letters and photographs.

The library at Cloquet reported that they had found volunteer workers to take charge, under the library's direction, in making records of every man in the county in war service.

Reports from St Cloud told of the work in food service and war gardens.

Miss Gregory said that the war work of the library was separated into three divisions: Work with soldiers, with war workers in the community, with those in training for promotion in their own line, or called to new work. A representative committee of all the interests had been appointed and met at the library to talk over their work. Book lists have been compiled and a collection of clippings, maps and pamphlets for speakers. Experts have written up recipes and directions which have been mimeographed by the library for distribution. The library has kept in touch with schools, loaned lantern slides and pictures, and had exhibits of war cartoons.

Miss Bird of Fairmont said she had taken as her work to keep in touch with the mothers and called their attention to helpful and inspiring articles in books and magazines. Lectures on conservation had been given in the library and knitting taught to the children.

Coöperation with other organizations, such as Red Cross, food conservation, etc., was most interestingly discussed by a number of librarians from over the state.

The United War Work campaign was presented by Miss Baldwin of the Library commission.

Miss Wilkinson spoke of the Children's year in library work. Knitting clubs, thrift clubs, letter clubs, scrap book work and various other activities were carried out by the children in sincerity and with great inspiration. She gave a short list of children's war books with a brief comment on each. (See page 439.)

In the discussion on Food Conservation, Miss Louise McCarthy opposed the plan of translation of recipes into foreign languages. Mr Lowe took the opposite side, telling of the Massachusetts plan of translations into many different languages and the wide circulation they had. Miss Lutie Stearns suggested the changing of brewing plants into dehydrating plants and munitions works.

Miss Stearns in discussing Americanization said that the war had proved America a melting pot whose contents were not all melted. She urged that parochial schools be required to teach in English. In the first draft over 45,000 men could not speak or read a word of English. Compulsory educational laws have not been enforced. She maintained it was the function of the school, not the library, to teach English. The library should teach friendship. It is wrong that large groups of foreign people have been allowed to exist knowing nothing of American institutions.

On Friday evening, John Adams Lowe of Camp Devens, Mass., spoke on camp library service. He outlined the plan of work, and told many inspiring and touching incidents from his own experience in camp libraries. Miss Stearns spoke briefly of her visits to camp libraries. She emphasized the value of the librarian at her regular post and the value of her contribution to the community.

A book symposium conducted by Dr G. S. Petterson of the Mankato normal school, took up books about new Americans, interpretation of American life through books written by new Americans.

Mrs McPike of Minneapolis, presented a list of books for new Americans. She deplored the lack of easy books for foreigners who are reading English. Books sufficiently interesting for adults, possess vocabularies beyond their attainments. Books in simple English are usually too puerile for adult intelligence. She submitted a list of books which she had used successfully with foreigners.

Miss Fanning presented readings from recent war books.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs Jenny Lind Blanchard, Little Falls; first vice-president, Mrs J. T. Jennings, St. Paul; second vice-president, Miss Grace L. Meyer, Red Wing; secretary-treasurer, Marie A. Todd, Minneapolis; member executive board, Miss Dorothy Hurlburt, Hibbing.

Resolutions expressing appreciation of the gracious hospitality of Mankato were enthusiastically adopted.

An appropriate resolution on the death of Mr Brett of Cleveland, was adopted.

RUTH ROSHOLT.

**Minnesota**—The annual fall dinner of the Twin City library club was held in Minneapolis, October 9, with about 90 members present.

Mr John Adams Lowe, librarian of Camp Devens, Massachusetts, gave a delightful informal talk on camp libraries, relating many amusing incidents of camp life in general, and convincing his audience that war library service is well worth while.

Miss Clara F. Baldwin, of the Commission, announced the coming United War Work campaign, laying stress on Minnesota's share and what is expected of the librarians throughout the state.

A short business meeting was held and the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Miss Bessie Scripture, East high school, Minneapolis; vice-president, C. Edward Graves, State historical society, St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, Miss Florence Currie, University library, Minneapolis.

AMY COWLEY,

**New York**—Library Week in New York state is an institution of long standing. It was inaugurated at Lake Placid about 20 years ago and held its meetings there continuously for a number of years. For more than 10 years past the association has not met at Lake Placid but it returned this year for its twenty-eighth annual meeting, the week of September 23. There was a registration of 174 members and friends of the association, a remarkable attendance in view of the war and other conditions. There were 32 representatives from outside the state.

Book power and the mobilization of that power to promote the prosecution of the war, as major and minor themes, ran through all the papers presented. The idea was emphasized of the author as the creator of book power, the publisher as the multiplier of that power, the book seller and the libraries as the distributors and the reader, the ultimate consumer.

William F. Yust of Rochester, president this year, opened the first session with a fantastic but inspirational address, "The dream of Tomus."

Mr. H. W. Wilson of New York presented a paper on "Mobilizing book power." This was a plea for a standard international cumulative index to 100 of the best periodicals of the world together with a selection of the best sociological material published by societies and governments. At a later meeting a committee of three, F. K. Walter, Wm. F. Jacobs and H. W. Wilson, was appointed to consider and arrange for publishing the before mentioned index without liability to the association, or to present the matter to the council of the A. L. A.

Col W. C. Sanger of the Red Cross presented a paper, "Arms, books and

the man." He dwelt on the relation of the books to the world's greatest crisis and man's control of force, arms typifying force and books typifying the spirit which should guide men in the conduct of their lives and in the exercise and control of force.

Tuesday morning, Miss Ruckteshler, librarian at Norwich, made a presentation of a service flag in honor of the 55 members of the profession in the State of New York, who had entered the actual military or naval service of the United States in the present war. She attached to the flag the Roll of Honor, represented by the 55 stars. This roll does not include the scores from New York who have entered other branches of war work. The flag was accepted by William R. Eastman, himself a Civil War veteran, who promised for the association that the flag should be cherished among its most precious possessions.

William Warner Bishop, president of the A. L. A., delivered a thoughtful address on "Changing ideals in librarianship."

Miss Edith Guerrier, of the United States Food Administration, Washington, in her discussion of how librarians could aid in food conservation, gave a number of valuable and practical suggestions in relation to the libraries' function.

On Tuesday evening, Frederick G. Melcher, vice-president of the R. R. Bowker Co., gave a very happy and lively address on "Publishers as multipliers of book power." He laid stress on the allurements of publishing as a business. He said that the successful publisher must be a combination of the idealist and the successful business man, that the work requires an atmosphere all its own, demands individuality, a knowledge of book making, the power to enthuse other people and ability to secure an outlet. He thought New York had the power to carry out the printed word to the whole world.

Distribution of book power was discussed by Miss Caroline Webster. In

speaking of "Women in library war service," she said that hospital library work had been conceded to be women's job. She told the story of the hospitals scattered over the country, from that of Johns Hopkins with less than 500 beds to others of 35,000 beds, and varying in kind. She read excerpts from letters, showing appreciation. She told of the need of re-education, the methods of procedure and the ways of meeting calls. The work can be classed as hard physical labor, sometimes from 10 in the morning to 10 at night, but a right spirit makes the work a joy.

Reverend Charles H. Parkhurst of New York City, was introduced as a creator of book power. He delivered an address on "The balancing of accounts at the end of the war."

On Wednesday morning, the special theme was the mobilization of book power to promote the prosecution of the war.

Dr Frank P. Hill told of the Seven-in-one drive to be made for \$170,500,000, during the week of November 11. Discussion by Mr Wyer, Mr Stockbridge, the publicity man, and Mr Hill followed.

Miss Shirley Putnam, daughter of Dr Herbert Putnam, who had just returned from France as a Red Cross searcher, contributed an interesting story of her experience over there, her special work being to connect missing men with their families.

Dr Earl E Sperry, librarian of Syracuse university, gave a very illuminating talk on German propaganda in the United States. This work began in 1896, through 787 German newspapers, most of which were subsidized by the German government, as were also large numbers of German societies. Over 5,000 German schools had been established in countries outside of Germany, particularly in America, with a view of making America a bilingual country. German war films, books, music and other things were also used. Dr Sperry read extracts from dispatches, from the press in

Germany and America, from documents back as far as 1902 and from reports made to various departments. He emphasized the fact that German propaganda will not cease in the United States. In the future, its purpose will be to rehabilitate Germany in the eyes of the American public.

One of the most interesting evenings was that spent before the fireplace when Miss Caroline M. Hewins gave a talk which she called "A random scoot." It was largely the conclusions drawn from long years of useful library service, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

Another interesting feature was the telling of Indian stories by Miss Mabel Powers, the official story teller of the Iroquois Indians, by whom she was adopted some years since.

William F. Jacob, librarian of the General Electric Plant at Schenectady, gave a most interesting life story of Thomas Edison, illustrated by a film.

Mr Jacob, the next morning, gave an interesting talk on "Books and kilowatts," working out a parallel between physical power and literary or book power, comparing dormant electrical energy with quiescent book power, putting it through the experimental and generating stages to the final analysis, where the finished product, electric light, illuminates everything as a book put to service may do.

A paper on war poetry by Mrs Kate Deane Andrew, asserted that poets are not dreamers and do not shirk the real business of life, as proved by the number of poets who have answered their country's call. She called attention to the poetry of this war; instead of presenting the spectacle of war, the poets are giving us interpretive poetry, showing the spiritual basis in their work. She illustrated her talk by reading poems by Joyce Kilmer, Rupert Brooke, Wilfred Wilson Gibson, Alan Seeger, Armel O'Connor, John McCrae and Henry Chappell.

Miss Leta Adams conducted a book symposium in which a large number took part in five-minute talks about

"The best book I have read during the year."

On Thursday evening, Major John T. Axton gave a forceful address on Democracy and the camp. He emphasized the fact that it is the obligation of those who remain in America who constitute the reserve army (those without uniforms being all in the reserves) to keep up the splendid spirit the American soldier possesses, to give that army "over there" morale, strength and ability to do the thing "over there" and to "hold fast." When the sick and wounded men return, the obligation of the reserves should be to keep the man in the right attitude towards his maimed condition. If this obligation is entirely carried out, the world shall record that some of the most heroic and worth while things will have been done by men and women who never wore a uniform and who never went into the front line trenches.

Earl B. Brown, librarian at Niagara Falls, told of Democracy and the library in a military camp, referring especially to his experiences with book likes and dislikes of military prisoners.

The library in a naval camp was described by Miss Blanche Galloway, librarian at Pelham Bay training station. She presented it as the one great thing that makes it worth while, that the library influence is levelling *up* every man and that every man who uses the library is going to be able to do something better than he has done it before. This is the kind of democracy we shall all be glad to have a part in establishing.

Mr F. L. Tolman spoke on the library's aid to the camp as a melting pot. He told of his experience at Camp Upton, which was the story of the amalgamation of all the nationalities and heterogeneous mass of humanity which came into Yaphank. The problem was to make it, by training and instruction and assimilation, a potent army when it went out. It was effectively done by the various organizations when engaged.

Miss Hitchler, who spent the summer in the West, told of her visits to the camps in that region, pointing out the main thing, to get the books to the man when he wants them and to get the man to the book that he needs.

A motion to invest the reserve in the treasury of the association in Liberty Bonds was carried.

Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse public library, pointed out the importance of library publicity. He said that the library is an essential industry, needed in times of war, in times of peace, at home as well as in the camp. A discussion followed on what librarians can learn from salesmanship. Not until the value of books and libraries is known to everyone in the community, when they all appreciate what the libraries will give them—will libraries really become "Dividend paying libraries."

Dr Sherer, librarian of the Grosvenor library, Buffalo, gave an interesting account of the work that is done in that library.

Miss Isom of Portland, Oregon, spoke of the work that was done in the Public library in connection with the barracks at Vancouver, and she also told of the interest file, the advertising lists, the telephone reference work and the devices used for bringing the people living in the more remote districts in contact with the library. Her story of furnishing books to the men cutting spruce for the ships was gripping.

Mr W. H. Kerr said that methods of library promoting, used successfully in the emergency of war, are applicable and useful in days of peace.

Mary C. Richardson, librarian of the State normal school at Geneseo, told of the efforts that had been made to arouse interest in library work in view of the certification laws which go into effect this year. She pointed out the work that had already been done in many directions, referring particularly to the work of Miss Hall of Brooklyn and her "Report on standard library organization and equipment." The



east and west seem to measure up pretty well in extending the idea of school library service and needs to give of its people for service in the middle west that standards may be set and publicity given to the high school library work so that other parts of the country will measure up to the standards that should be maintained.

Miss Isom told of the supervision given school libraries in Oregon where all books were purchased by the state library, chosen by teachers and principals of various counties from the state list thereby giving the libraries of the little country schools good books for which there was a slight tax per capita. The purchase of books in this wholesale manner is more economical than if the schools purchased separately.

Mary S. Saxe, librarian Westmount public library, Montreal, Canada, followed with a "Reading from nurses tales."

The afternoon session closed with a talk by Mr Melvil Dewey, who gave an account of the dreams and plans of 50 years ago, and how these dreams and plans had not varied until they had been fulfilled. He said that efficiency hangs on men and methods and is "the ratio of the result accomplished to the effort expended."

An address by A. L. Spencer on "Long distance book power," which was a plea for postal service where the rate for a book will be a penny a pound, a higher rate than that for commercial packages. The carriage of 25 books each way would mean a net annual earning of that route of \$30, or \$2,000,000 for the 40,000,000 routes. This plan will not only connect the large cities of the library world with the country people and thus work to the educational advantage of the rural community but it will be to the financial advantage of the United States treasury as well. It is hoped that it will be made possible by the government.

An address on "The drama and the motion picture as forms of book

power" was presented by Orrin G. Cocks of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures of New York City.

The following officers were elected: President, Paul M. Paine, Syracuse; vice-president, Anna G. Hall, Albany; secretary, Carolina M. Monchow, Dunkirk; treasurer, Mary C. Richardson, Geneseo.

The schedule of the meetings was changed from day to day to fit in with the variable weather. The social features of the week were many and varied, both indoors and outdoors. The beauty of the landscape and surroundings added to the pleasure of a really profitable week.

**Ohio**—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Ohio library association was held at Columbus, October 1-2, with a registered attendance of 94.

In the absence of the president, Herbert S. Hirshberg, who was detained on account of illness, the chair was taken by Miss Sophie M. Collman, first vice-president.

The afternoon session was taken up with reports for the year.

The session of Tuesday evening was given over to the vital subject of Americanization. Prof. Herbert A. Miller of Oberlin college, who has done such remarkable work with the aliens at Camp Sherman, was unable to be present. A resumé of his work was given by Mrs Eleanor Ledbetter, of Cleveland. Prof Miller found 35 languages other than English being spoken at Camp Sherman, nearly one-third of all the soldiers. As a result of Prof Miller's work among these alien enemies, 90 per cent became American citizens.

"Personal experiences" as given by Mrs Helen Hovrath, a native of Hungary now a resident of Cleveland, was intensely interesting. Mrs Horvath came to America from Hungary. She went to night school to learn the English language. She was not so homesick after she could speak the language and her husband became an American citizen. Mrs Hovrath is now teaching foreigners in Cleveland, having

eight afternoon classes, including 31 mothers and grandmothers. She teaches civics as well as English language.

Mrs Hovrath paid splendid tribute to the work the libraries are doing for the foreign born.

"Americanization and the public library" was presented by Mrs Eleanor Ledbetter. Every immigrant who comes to America comes to improve his condition. The public library is the only institution which is open with equal freedom to all. Librarians have been more thoughtful of the immigrant than other educational agencies. Mrs Ledbetter suggested many ways of reaching the immigrant through their newspapers, churches, lodges, etc.

"Americanization plans for Ohio" were outlined by Miss Juliette Sessions of Cleveland.

"Camp Library service" was the topic of the meeting Wednesday morning. Prof A. S. Root, Oberlin College library, after seven weeks' work at the Camp Sherman library, brought a message of great interest. Prof Root first spoke of the coming campaign for funds for the A. L. A. war service, of the needs of a much larger amount this time because, first, the Camp Library Service has been carried over seas. Second, it has shown enormous development, and third, the demand for technical books has not yet been met and one-half the circulation is of this valuable character.

A cantonment is a school and a school cannot be run successfully without a good technical library. Men from every walk of life and of every nationality are thrown into different work from what they have been accustomed and they all rush to the library for a book that will help them. Manuals for everything are needed. Seventy-two sacks of magazines is the daily quota at Camp Sherman. After seven weeks at the Camp, Prof Root was much impressed with the service of the library.

C. W. Reeder of Ohio State university outlined the publicity plans of the

coming campaign for funds for the United War Service which will take place Nov. 11-18.

The A. L. A. will have its own publicity material. This opportunity of getting the library before the public will be of great value in the future development of libraries, in the opinion of Prof Root.

The college and reference section met at luncheon on Wednesday. There were 32 persons present at the meeting including as guests of honor, W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan and president of the A. L. A., and Dr Adam Strohm of the Detroit public library.

At the business meeting, which followed the luncheon, R. B. Miller, librarian of Ohio Wesleyan university, was elected chairman of the section and Miss Annette Ward, of Oberlin, continued as secretary for the coming year.

Following the business session, short talks were given by Miss Dingman, Miss Olive Jones, Prof A. S. Root, Dr Adam Strohm and Mr W. W. Bishop. Mr Bishop as president of the A. L. A. spoke most interestingly of the work of the A. L. A. and of the new phase of the work which the opening of the S. A. T. C. in the colleges and universities of the country would bring to the A. L. A. and to the libraries of these institutions. He emphasized the need of technical texts and felt that the A. L. A. should be ready to help the college libraries by lists and possibly with the books.

On Wednesday afternoon, Miss Mary E. Downey led a two hours' round table session with the librarians of the smaller libraries. The following topics were presented for discussion which continued until the questioner was satisfied: Binding and re-binding—When is a juvenile book too dirty to use?—Hours, salaries, vacations—Certification of librarians—Standardization of libraries—Methods of returning overdue books and of collecting fines—Teaching school children how to use the library—War

work the small libraries are doing—Preservation of war and current literature—War books people are reading.

No time was lost as every one caught the true spirit of the meeting and was eager to talk. Miss Ahern was present and spoke effectively, urging the librarians not to be led too far from their primary duty and to remember that good library work is war work.

At the general session, Mr. W. W. Bishop delivered a splendid address on "Changing ideals in librarianship." There never was a time when ideals loomed so large, declared Mr Bishop. In his comparison of the old and new type of librarian he paid great honor to the more conservative librarian of the old type, the scholar, granting that our inheritance from the past was great. Shorn of this inheritance he feared the new socialized type of library might become too commercialized. There should be the combination. He spoke of the great increase in the number and size of libraries and of the great and distinctive service of the small town library. There is a crisis in library affairs which calls for the best efforts of librarians and trustees.

*Library work is service*, but to this add your support of the war service.

The convention closed on Wednesday evening with a memorial for William Howard Brett, whose death occurred in Cleveland, Aug. 30.

Prof Root presiding, opened the session with these words. "It is eminently fitting that a session of this association should be devoted to the memory of Mr Brett. Mr Brett was the man who sent out the first call for the organization meeting of this association and he was its first president, and later served a second term.

He was one of the most widely known librarians in the state. His library attained great promise and great importance throughout the United States. He was one of the best friends, one of the most lovable of librarians and one of the most sympathetic of counsellors.

I am sure that to each one of us, when word came of his sudden death, there came a deep feeling of regret."

W. C. Cochran, a life long friend, told of Mr Brett, the friend. Mr Brett, the man, an address prepared by Pres. C. F. Thwing, was read by Miss Alice S. Tyler. Miss Tyler added a few words of appreciation of Mr Brett, as Dean of the library school. Mr Adam Strohm paid tribute to Mr Brett, the librarian, Miss Electra Doren, to Mr Brett, the founder of the Ohio library association. Mr Washington Porter spoke of Mr Brett's work in state legislative matters. W. W. Bishop read a letter from Mr Herbert Putna, Library of Congress, and added to this, his own thought and appreciation. J. B. Newman, State librarian of Ohio, added his tribute.

LOUISE A. HAWLEY,  
Secretary.

**Texas**—The Texas library association held its annual meeting in Dallas, September 25-26. The register showed a total attendance of some thirty-three persons. Most of these had arrived the day before for the United War Work conference.

The program was as follows: The Mexican Border traveling library service was described by Harriet C. Long, San Antonio; Base Hospital library service was discussed by E. Sue Goree, hospital librarian at Camp Bowie, and Mrs J. E. Morgan, hospital librarian at Camp McArthur.

The plans for the United War Service financial campaign were presented by Miss Elizabeth H. West, state librarian of Texas. Making of a Newspaper was entertainingly set out by Editor Tom Finty, Dallas, *Evening Journal*.

The round table discussion covered the following: Newspapers and periodicals, Willard P. Lewis, Waco; War books, Julia Ideson, Houston; War work of individual libraries, LeNoir Dimmitt, Austin.

Library legislation was discussed by Miss Lillian Gunter, Gainesville, Miss Rosa M. Leeper, Dallas. Small libra-

ries and Texas legislation, Miss Octavia F. Rogan, Austin.

The question box was conducted by Mr J. E. Goodwin, librarian of University of Texas, Austin.

A business meeting followed.

On Wednesday evening the members enjoyed a pleasant reception at the home of Mrs J. H. McDonough, a trustee of the Dallas public library.

The following officers were elected for 1918-19: President, Miss Lillian Gunter, Gainesville public library; first vice-president, Miss Betsey Wiley, Dallas public library; second vice-president, Willard P. Lewis, Baylor University library, Waco; secretary, Miss Rose Hutchenrider, Waco public library; treasurer, William N. Daniells, A. & M. College library, College Station.

After bringing in resolutions endorsing the war work, thanking the Dallas public library and Miss Wiley its librarian for their hospitality, endorsing a movement for systematic distribution of state documents and authorizing a committee for the drafting of a new library legislative program, the association adjourned to meet in Brownwood in 1919.

#### WILLARD P. LEWIS.

**Utah**—The annual meeting of the Utah library association was held in the Salt Lake public library, October 5, 1918.

The president's opening address by Miss Esther Nelson was on the A. L. A.'s War Service, including a brief history of the work from the beginning. Miss Nelson closed with an appeal to the librarians of the state for the seven camp activities to begin November 11.

A paper by Miss Ferris, of the Salt Lake public library, on library work with children, emphasized the necessity of a careful selection of books. There are three classes of books to avoid, the weak book, the dime novel type, and the book giving a false impression of life. Means of attracting children to the library were suggested.

Miss Grace W. Harris of the Ogden library, spoke on the new war books.

Miss Strong of the West Side branch of the Salt Lake public library, gave a talk on "Keeping the small public library alive," stating that the librarian can do much to modify the public's idea of librarianship, to promote harmony and arouse interest among the library board members; that she should ask help everywhere, and seize every opportunity to increase the library's income.

Miss Joanna Sprague conducted a round table talk on the U. S. Food Administration, discussing methods by which libraries may do their part in educating the public in conservation of food. She called for and received reports from librarians present about the work of individual libraries along these lines.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Joanna Sprague, Salt Lake public library; first vice-president, Hattie Whornham, Beaver; second vice-president, Mrs Ellis R. Carter, Mount Pleasant; secretary and treasurer, Vivian Wallace, Murray; Executive committee, Mrs E. C. Watson, Cedar City, and Elva Littlefield, Ogden.

#### GRACE W. HARRIS, Secretary.

**Wisconsin**—In spite of the epidemic of influenza in Milwaukee at the time, a very enthusiastic gathering of 93 attended the annual meeting of the association, October 8-11. The principal speakers were:—Prof R. G. Moulton, who charmed all with his address on "World literature as the foundation of general culture."

He said that we should not think of the French, Italian, English and others as separate units but as a great whole, whose peoples and literatures have their beginnings in the two same roots, the Hellenic and the Hebraic. We put too much stress on the one root and neglect entirely the study of the Bible as literature.

Ellis B. Usher, of Milwaukee gave a most interesting, chatty paper on "The public library from the citizen's

point of view." At one of the evening meetings Zona Gale read one of her delightful Friendship Village stories and William Warner Bishop, president of the A. L. A., spoke on the "Changing ideals in librarianship." "Libraries," said Mr Bishop, "are becoming socialized" and librarians are realizing that they must use everything in print in their larger service to the public.

One of the special features on the program was the Round Table discussions, which occurred in different rooms on the same afternoon. Reports of the informal talks and free discussions in these meetings show this feature was particularly valuable to those interested in the special problems of the larger public library, smaller public library, school library, and children's library.

The session closed with a patriotic afternoon at which time Prof. Gordon, of the University of Wisconsin gave a very instructive paper on the "Value of music and drama in Americanization work." The Boys' Working Reserve was discussed by Geo. A. Deveneau, who explained how libraries might coöperate with this movement. In the camp library symposium, Joy E. Morgan told of the value of camp libraries; Mr Dudgeon gave a general talk on the work of the A. L. A. and the part libraries must play in the coming campaign; and Mr S. A. McKillop, formerly of Camp Beauregard and Camp Perry, told of his experiences in organizing a camp library under difficulties.

CAROLINE C. SHAW.

**Wyoming**—The Wyoming library association held its fifth annual meeting on October 1, 1918, at the Carnegie library at Cheyenne. There were 20 librarians in attendance representing libraries throughout the state.

One of the important items of business transacted was the passing of a resolution to print the proceedings of the annual meetings.

J. A. Lowe, camp librarian at Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Dr Herbert T. Harris of the Public Health Service,

and Dr Grace R. Hebard of the U. S. Food Administration publicity department, were among the speakers.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs Bertha K. Van Deventer, librarian, Carnegie library, Basin; vice-president, Mrs C. S. Smith, librarian, Moorcroft; secretary-treasurer, Agnes R. Wright, State librarian, Cheyenne.

#### Attention of Illinois Librarians

The meeting of the Illinois library association set for October was postponed at the last moment by the State Board of Health.

The libraries of the state are urged to join up immediately with the other organizations in the coming drive, November 11-18, for the purpose of the United War Work Campaign. The state has been divided into 21 districts and it will be easy to find out the chairman of each local district.

Illinois librarians and trustees of Illinois libraries are requested to get in touch immediately with the chairman of their district and in every way to co-operate to the extent of their ability in making the drive a success. In the publicity work the libraries can be of the greatest help. There is an abundance of printed matter for distribution, of posters, etc., which may be had for the asking, either from the district chairman or from the state chairman for the A. L. A., Mr F. H. Rawson, of Chicago, or even the national headquarters at 124 E. 28th Street, New York City.

The Illinois campaign headquarters are 814 Consumers Building, 220 S. State Street, Chicago.

The Kansas library association did not meet in October as planned, because of the epidemic. We hope to meet in Pittsburg in October, 1919. In the meantime it is hoped that a number of district meetings may be arranged in various parts of the state in January or February one or two-day sessions.

JULIUS LUCHT.



### Interesting Things in Print

A most interesting pamphlet is set out under the title "Outlines of general policy of library development" by the Newberry library of Chicago.

A Bibliography of the economics of textiles and clothing, prepared by the College of home economics and the College library of the State college of Washington, forms No. 6 of the library bulletins of that institution.

The library laws of the state of Wyoming have been compiled and issued in a small booklet by Agnes R. Wright, State librarian of Wyoming. The pamphlet also contains statistics of the libraries of Wyoming.

The Grosvenor library of Buffalo has just issued the first number of a quarterly *Bulletin*. There is a foreword giving the reasons for the *Bulletin* as they appeared to the trustees and librarian, a page of "Findings" in the reference service, and a list of the chemistry serials (six pages).

The Library of Congress has issued a check list of collections of personal papers in historical societies, universities, public libraries and other learned institutions in the United States.

The volume is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents for 30c.

The material was received in answer to 232 letters to various organizations, from which 186 answers were received.

The Public library of Newark, N. J., believes in putting things in print before the citizens of the town, as means of interesting them in their library. Various things have appeared from time to time. The latest is *The Library* (Vol. 1, No. 1), which carries a many-sided appeal to Newarkers as it presents the various points of helpfulness offered by the Public library and museum of that city.

The fourth supplement of the classified catalog of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, covering the years 1912-16 inclusive, will be issued in sheet form. These may be bound by the purchaser in any form desired. No indexes to

the separate classes will be issued but a complete author and subject index with title page will be printed after all the classes have been issued. No definite announcement of the date of issue can be made but the first part covering 000, 100 and 200 is now in press and other parts will follow.

### Record of War Service

The Public library of Hinsdale, Ill., is keeping a record of every person in the village entering the war service. A large card 5 by 7 has been provided for each person. On July 4, the town issued a memorial number of the local paper which gave a complete list of all the men in service. From this cards were made, and as each man goes into this work another card is added.

The following information is obtained from each individual or some member of his family: The full name of the enlisted man, date of birth and place, followed by the place of birth of both parents. Then is added a complete military history of the enlisted man.

Each card is numbered and it is the intention to have photographs arranged in numerical order. As albums soon wear out, the present proposition is to mount them on a bulletin board with many leaves.

It may be necessary to have the photographs copied in order that they may be uniform in size. If so, this expense will be borne by the library.

The townspeople have shown themselves quite interested in giving all the information required, and with their coöperation it is hoped to make the record something of value and much interest in the future.

Individuals going into foreign service in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. are to be included.

E. D. TWEDELL.

An International committee is being organized to re-establish the Louvain library, and a recent meeting in that interest was held at Havre, where Dr Henry Van Dyke represented America.

### Library Schools

#### California state library

School opened on Wednesday morning, September 18, with 12 students.

A new course of lectures which has just been introduced will deal with library war service. This will cover the campaigns for funds, the work of the camp libraries and the base hospital libraries, and the collection and preparation of books for the different libraries. The lectures will be given by Mr Ferguson, who is Director, American library association, Western military division, by Mr. Quire, who has returned to the State library after serving for a year as librarian of the Camp Kearny library, and by Miss Gregory, who has charge of the camp library work in the State library.

#### Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh

The school opened for its eighteenth year, September 18. The opening address was given by the principal of the school.

Twenty-nine students matriculated; from Pennsylvania 1312 in the General library course, and 16 in the Children's librarians course. Of these 7 are from Pennsylvania, 2 from Indiana, and 1 each from California, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, Washington and Canada.

During the first 10 days of school, in addition to class work, the students visited the various departments of the central building of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, and the eight branches of the system. A tour was also made of the Carnegie Institute. Students were assigned to practice schedules, September 30. Practice work for the term includes assignments in children's rooms, at lending desks, and in the catalog and reference departments for technical work.

Marie Hamilton Law, registrar of the school, has been appointed assistant to the principal, and assumed her new duties with the opening of school.

Lucy E. Fay of Austin, Texas, comes to the school, October 21, as head of the bibliographic course. Miss Fay received her A. B. degree at Sophie Newcomb college, 1895; her A. M. degree at University of Texas, 1901, and the degree of

B. L. S. from New York State library school in 1908. Miss Fay was librarian of the West Virginia library, Morgantown, W. Va., 1909-1910, and is at present librarian of the University of Tennessee library.

Ruth Moss Paxson, A. B. Wellesley, '12, Carnegie library school '16, has been appointed reviser.

#### Alumnae

Mary Banes, '13-14, has resigned as children's librarian of the Public library, Birmingham, Ala., to study nursing.

Margaret Carnegie, '13-15, has been made children's librarian of the Homewood branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Eva I. Cloud, '12-13, was married September 19, 1918, to Ensign Dean Weigand Taylor.

Frances C. Darling, '16-17, has resigned her position on the staff of the New York public library. Her present address is Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hills, Mass.

Elizabeth H. Dexter, '13, has resigned from the staff of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh, to study reconstruction work with soldiers. Miss Dexter's present address is Manhattan Hospital, Wards, N. Y.

Grace Endicott, '15, has been appointed branch librarian of the Homewood branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Louise Hamilton, '15-16, has accepted the position of school librarian of the Public library, Jacksonville, Ill.

Mary D. Hutchinson, '11-12, is studying at Columbia university.

Mary Jane Johnston, '16, is assistant in the U. S. ordnance department, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ethel Kellow, '09-10, has been appointed librarian of the Coolidge Corner branch, Brookline, Mass.

Harriet Leaf, '14-15, has been made children's librarian of the Lawrenceville branch, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Clara E. Purdam, '15, was appointed librarian of the Los Angeles City school library in September.

Maud Baker Rackett, '14-15, is librarian of the Green free library, Wellsboro, Pa.

Louise Singley, '13, has been granted leave of absence to do library work at the Base Hospital, Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.

Helen M. Sullivan, '15-16, has resigned from the staff of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Lillian Sutherland, '08-10, has been made secretary to the principal and board of directors, Washington seminary, Washington, Pa.

Mary S. Wilkinson, '10-11, '17-18, is children's librarian of the Public library, Duluth, Minn.

Lida B. Young has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie library, Swissvale, Pa.

### University of Illinois

The University of Illinois has been taken over by the Federal War Department to serve as a location for a Student's Army Training Corps. This decision has necessitated numerous changes. The change which affects the Library school was the regulation requiring an academic year of four quarters in place of two semesters. This has meant making over in many instances the curriculum, in order to fit it to the new general University regulations.

Miss Anne Morris Boyd, James Milkin university, 1906, and B. L. S., Illinois, 1918, has been appointed instructor in the Library school and is teaching the courses in selection of books and library administration for the junior year, Mr Drury, the course in book selection for the seniors, Mr Windsor the course to the seniors in library building and equipment, Miss Jutton, the course to the juniors in loan systems, and Miss Patton, the course to the seniors in bibliographical institutions. Josie B. Houchens, binding librarian, has charge of junior and senior practice work. The other courses remain practically unchanged, and will be given by the instructors who were responsible for the work last year.

Twelve students have been registered in the senior class, five from Illinois, three from Ohio, two from Kansas, and one each from Texas and South Dakota.

Seventeen students have registered in the junior class, six from Illinois, three from Kansas, two from Ohio and one each from Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Texas and Washington.

### Appointments

Hilda J. Alseth, University of Illinois; J. B. Childs, Camp library, Camp Grant, Rockford; Sarah Lawson, University of Texas; Ethel Key Millar, University of Georgia; Margaret T. Olcott, U. S. department of agriculture; Adolph F. Pauli, Camp library, Camp Sherman, Ohio; Esther Pierson, Public library, Emporia, Kansas.

Mary Grace Barnes, B. L. S., '18, University of Oklahoma; Anne Morris Boyd, B. L. S., '18, University of Illinois library

school; Dorothy E. Cook, '16-18, U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.; Edith M. Hague, B. L. S., '18, Public library, Spokane, Washington; Frances Grace Klank, B. L. S., '18, University of Illinois; Angeline McNeill, B. L. S., '18, University of Illinois library school; Wilma L. Shelton, B. L. S., '18, Philosophy, psychology, and education seminar, University of Illinois; Sallie M. Vaught, B. L. S., '18, Catalog department, University of Illinois; Olga L. Waller, B. L. S., '18, Illinois Library Extension commission, Springfield.

FRANCES SIMPSON,

### Los Angeles public library

In spite of the interest of college graduates in war activities and the increase in the tuition fee from \$30 to \$100 the Los Angeles library school has had a greater number of desirable applicants this year than ever before. This may be partly due to the fact that the school has been admitted to the Association of American library schools, but more to the publicity given library work in the junior colleges and universities where Mrs Brewitt has spoken of the opportunities of the profession and its relation to patriotic service.

Changes in the faculty include the appointment of Arnie McPherron Leaf as instructor and Elizabeth Williams as reviser. Mrs Leaf is a Stanford graduate and was assistant in the English department at the university before entering the Los Angeles library school. She has studied also in the Los Angeles normal school and has been an assistant in the Hollywood branch and in the juvenile department in the Los Angeles library. Miss Williams graduated from the Los Angeles library school in the class of 1918.

Marguerite Cameron, '18, has been appointed executive secretary of the Junior Red Cross in Pasadena. Her work will be with both library and schools.

Iona Eddie, '16, Louise Wilbur Emmons, '18, Grace Hammond, '16, and Sidney Anne McClees, '18, have joined the staff of the Los Angeles public library.

Gertrude McLaughlin, '18, has been appointed assistant in the Kings County free library at Hanford.

Mildred Schaer, '18, has been appointed cataloger in the Kings County free library at Hanford.

Gladys Knowlton, '18, is an assistant in the State library at Sacramento.

**New York public library**

With the opening of the school year 1918-19, 24 regular students enrolled. Ten are from New York state, while the others represent 11 states and dependencies of the United States; one has a Master's degree, nine have Bachelor's degrees, and four others have had some college or normal school work; 17 of the 24 in the class have had library experience. The advanced students number 11.

New features scheduled for the advanced courses include a series of lectures on accounts and bookkeeping by Miss Elizabeth Haseltine, librarian of the School of commerce, New York university; several hours devoted to new material in the 300's, conducted by Miss Corinne Bacon; and a number of "staff-meeting" discussions of new books led by Miss Gabriella Ackley, Librarian of the Yorkville branch of the New York public library. Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge will give her work in advanced reference and Prof. Azariah S. Root his lectures on "The history of the printed book," as in previous years.

F. W. Jenkins, formerly librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, spoke to the incoming class on "The library as a civic factor." Jessie F. Brainerd, librarian of the Hackensack (N. J.) high school, discussed "The administration of a small library" at a joint meeting of the regular and advanced classes.

The program of library visits for 1918-19 begins with a trip to the Newark free public library on Friday, October 18, at which time the class will have an opportunity to view the Colombian exhibit now on display there.

ERNEST J. REECE,

**New York state library**

The enrollment (26) is the smallest for many years. The number of pending applications is rather large but war conditions have operated in several ways to defer the entrance of many desirable candidates for a year or more.

The Senior courses in cataloging previously given by Miss Dame and Miss

Fellows will be combined into one course given by Miss Hawkins. Miss Sabra W. Vought, who succeeds Miss Dame in the catalog section of the State library, will give the courses in loan and shelf work. Anna Gertrude Hall, who has taken Miss Caroline Webster's place as Library Organizer, will give the work in the library extension course hitherto given by Miss Webster.

The class of 1919 has elected the following officers: President, Jane L. Burbank; vice-president, Julie Rummelhoff; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Stauffer.

FRANK K. WALTER.

**Pratt Institute**

The vice-director attended a meeting of the A. L. A. executive board which was called at Lake Placid at the time of the New York state meeting. A dinner of the graduates of the school was held while she was there, and those present were glad of the opportunity of meeting Miss Isom of Portland who was on her way "over there," where she goes as a representative of the American library association.

An interesting letter was received from Miss Carol Hurd, class of 1912, who went to France in the service of the Y. M. C. A. Miss Hurd writes, "I happen to be in the library department of the Y which occupies the floor above the A. L. A. The numerous mirrors, much gilded ceilings and red velvet handrails seem neither warlike nor businesslike. However, we are busy. I spend more and more of my time with newspapers,—starting, stopping, decreasing and increasing orders and everlastingly changing addresses and checking bills,—'1,800 papers for the — Division for 14 days at .20 centimes'." It was gratifying to know that some of the librarians who for lack of opportunity to go as librarians enlisted in other branches of the service are really doing library work after all.

On Thursday afternoon, October 10, the class attended the first meeting of the New York library club which was

held at the museum of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
Vice-director.

#### Simmons college

College opened on schedule time, September 20, but after but one prosperous week, closed in deference to the wish of the public health officials of Boston, as a precaution against the spread of Spanish influenza. At the time of writing it is hoped the re-opening will be October 14.

Candidates applying late have found something to be thankful for, as it has been possible to accept them a month late without difficulty.

Mrs Martin Peck has been released from her full-time appointment in order to join Dr Peck, now stationed at Plattsburgh, but will return in April to give a two-months course in Library work for children.

Marian Hayward, Simmons, '16, has been appointed an assistant in the library department of the college.

The following Simmons students are in the United States government service:

Miriam Apple, Mildred Powell and Margery Talbot are in France.

Ruth Davis, Helen Foster, Grace Patton, Rachel Payson, Mrs. M. P. Peck and Ella G. Richie are in Washington.

In the Library war service: Marjorie Martin, Sara Carpenter and Elizabeth P. Daniell.

#### Western Reserve university

The opening of the fifteenth year of the school was saddened by the great loss that has come in the death of Mr W. H. Brett, the dean of the school since its founding in 1903. His inspiring life, his keen personal interest in the students, even amidst the unusual stress of recent years, his occasional lectures and informal talks to the class out of his ripe experience,—all these have left an impress on each class as it has come and gone that will surely be manifest in their attitude toward life and the profession which he loved and so nobly adorned.

Regular school work began October 1, with a registration of 23 students,

representing the following states: Ohio, 9 (8 from Cleveland); Iowa, 7; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 1; Montana, 1; Pennsylvania 2; Connecticut 1; Rhode Island, 1. The students have shown a fine spirit in adapting themselves to the limited quarters in the new location and both faculty and students are united in their determination to maintain the standards and spirit of the school during this war period.

The faculty and course of instruction will be as last year with certain slight modifications made necessary by unusual conditions.

The removal of the Library school from the building on the campus of Adelbert college, which it had occupied since its organization, was made necessary because the building was taken over by the Government for barracks for the students army training corps.

The new location of the library school is in the Law building, W. R. U., located on Adelbert road, across the street from the old location. The space is necessarily limited, but every effort is being made to have the new quarters as convenient and comfortable as possible for the school which opened Tuesday, October 1.

Recent changes of graduates are as follows:

Zana K. Miller, '05. War library service on Mexican Border.

Vivien C. Mackenzie, '11, reference assistant, Fresno County public library, Cal.

Elizabeth M. Richards, '11, library of College for Women, W. R. U.

Cornelia D. Plaister, '13, librarian, Spies public library, Menominee, Mich.

Evelyn Hess Allen, '13, librarian, Birchard public library, Fremont.

Mary E. Yoder, '14, librarian, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

Helen B. Lewis, '15, librarian, Glenville high school branch, Cleveland public library.

Helena S. Le Fevre, '15, senior student, College for women, W. R. U.

Hortense E. Statler, '16, children's librarian, Public library, Virginia, Minn.

Frieda J. Yelgerhouse, '17, assistant Public library, Erie, Pa.

Annie J. Oldham, '17, first assistant, Woodland branch, Cleveland public library.

Eunice E. Cooper, '17, organizing assistant, Iowa library commission, Des Moines.



The following marriages have been announced:

Helen L. Greenamyer, '12, to Phil Otto, San Francisco, Cal.

Josephine McConnell, '14, to John J. Hileman, Lakewood, Ohio.

Violet D. Austin, '15, to Arthur L. Silverman, Honolulu.

Leita E. Edwards, '15, to W. A. Carruthers, Painesville, Ohio.

Mildred L. Thomas, '17, to Robert D. Abbott, Akron, Ohio.

Alice S. Tyler,  
Director.

#### University of Wisconsin

The University opened October 3, a week later than usual, but all things are different this year. A shorter vacation at the holidays will assure the requisite number of weeks in the school year. The registration for the year is 28. This number represents eight states and the Philippine Islands, with seven from Wisconsin, six from Iowa, three each from Illinois and Minnesota, two from South Dakota, one each from Colorado, New York, and Ohio, and four from the Philippines. The coming of the young men, Gabriel A. Bernado, José M. Munda, Cirilo B. Perez, and Eulogio B. Rodriguez, from Manila, sent by the Government of the Philippine Islands,

brings a group of earnest students who are preparing for library work in their own country. They are all graduates of the College of liberal arts, University of the Philippines, their studies having included advanced courses in English composition, English literature, and library science. In connection with their library school work they are taking courses in Economics and Political science in the university, as they are to specialize in legislative and municipal library work for the Islands.

The educational qualifications of the other students maintain the standards of previous years, 20 have a college background, four with bachelor's degrees, eight seniors in the college of letters and science, six with two years of college work, and two with one year. Ten of the class have had from one to eight years of library experience.

The schedule of lectures, discussions, and assigned work bids fair to follow the usual order of previous years, though it is a little early to be fully sure, in these days of war-time activity, that an academic routine may not meet with reverses.

Mary Emogene Hazeltine,  
Preceptor.

### Department of School Libraries

The *Educational News Bulletin* for June issued by the Wisconsin State department of education gives a resumé of the work done by the School library department during the year. Among the principal things were a high school library list of 1400 titles; a new township library list of 1700 titles. Thirteen school library institutes were held in different parts of the state with an aggregate attendance of 1,000; a brief survey was made of the school library situation in the elementary schools of Milwaukee; exhibits of school library work were made at the State fair and at the annual meeting of the State teachers' association.

The school librarian should be broadly intellectual, well trained, and winning in personality. Our books must be in the school building, not in a branch of the city library, even if it be only across the street, or next door. My bookcase shelves are as yet meagerly furnished with books; a well-stocked, well-administered branch of the public library is within three blocks of the school; yet the few books in my library are constantly in demand, while nothing short of force sends many of my children to the public library.—Miss Breck, Oakland, Cal.

### Patriotism as an Aid to Discipline

It is true that the work in many libraries is seriously hindered and the reading public much annoyed by the conduct of rude and thoughtless young people. Though fair order may be kept, it is at the expense of energy needed for other purposes; therefore the question: Can these conditions be improved? is pertinent.

Before suggesting an answer to this query, perhaps, a more definite statement of the problem should be made. In the first place many of the younger offenders are unruly because they have caught the attitude and are imitating the action of older boys and girls who are out of harmony with the rule that patrons must be quiet while they are in the library; any attempt to enforce this regulation arouses their displeasure and the result is antagonism. Then there is a class of rowdies who do not need any excuse to make their presence undesirable.

Now the first step toward the solution of this problem should be to convert as many as possible of these foes into friends and it seems as if this might be accomplished by taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by present conditions. The spirit of devotion to the country is rife; patriotism is being taught in the schools; as a practical application of this patriotic sentiment, let every child be urged to stand continually for law and order by being himself a perfect example of good conduct wherever he goes. Teach him that this is a patriotic duty, this is something he can do for his country, and it is something every community needs. Teach him that this is a great service, for disturbance where there should be quiet, is always a hindrance to somebody; whoever hinders the work of busy men and women is placing an obstacle in the path of progress. Teach him that a misdemeanor, no matter how trivial, is something of which to be ashamed.

To intensify the sense of obligation that such instruction may have created, the school might give to each child who is willing to assume the responsibility incurred, a button to wear as a badge of

service showing that he has undertaken to stand for law and order. By a combination of color, number and letters these buttons might also serve to identify the wearer.

But since it is a powerful incentive to good conduct to be under compulsion to behave, the child should have the benefit of this efficient and time honored stimulus in his efforts to put into practice, the principles he has been taught. Therefore the following plan is offered as a suggestion of the means which the library and school, working together, might employ to this end.

Independently of the foregoing, let the assistant in charge report to the principal of the grade or high school, the name of every pupil who has wilfully or unwittingly caused disturbance in the library, such complaint to stand as a demerit against the child, and count against him on his report card at the end of the month, unless he has removed it by performing some task assigned by the teacher for that purpose. Any act of helpfulness, in suppressing disorder, noted by the library staff, would also be reported, each instance to be a reward of merit for the child who performed it, in some manner adding credit to his report card, unless a complaint about his conduct should cause him to lose the credit. When any child has earned a required number of such credits, he may be entitled to exchange his law and order button for one that shall be a badge of honor, showing that he has actually accomplished something toward improving the order in public places.

It would seem best to have this coöperation between the school and the library, begin with the highest authority. Let the librarian and the superintendent of schools work out the details of the scheme and backed by the boards of these institutions, delegate to their respective subordinates, the authority to carry out the provisions of the agreement.

There would then remain a small number of lawless characters, not in school, who delight in being a source of annoyance to patrons and staff, but these

would furnish a field of labor for the boys and girls who were working for honor badges, and there are indirect ways in which they could attack these enemies of public welfare. Of this class there would undoubtedly be some who would fail to adapt themselves to the atmosphere of quiet so desirable in a library, but the few who refused to change their attitude might be managed in this way.

Let the assistant in charge of the library learn the names, addresses and places of employment—with the help of a police officer if necessary—of the leaders of these disturbers of the peace, and report this information, together with a statement of how and when they had offended, to the librarian. The librarian would then notify each one by letter, that he must cease these activities at once, also telling him how the library intended to deal with those who persist in transgressing its rules.

Should a second complaint be made against any one of them, the librarian would send a formal notice, forbidding him to enter the premises of the library. A letter would also be sent to his parents and another to his employer, informing them that this action had been taken.

The library would, of course, gain more than the school by the proposed arrangement, but perhaps the school could find some way in which the service could be reciprocated.

Will the plan work? I don't know, but if it should remove a portion of the strain of maintaining discipline, from the library staff, who knows how many good ideas might be developed with the energy thus released? Neither can anyone say how many clerical errors of desk attendants are due to distraction caused by the necessity of keeping order and charging books simultaneously, nor to what extent these mistakes could be eliminated by freeing the workers from such care.

Perhaps, this is too complex to be practical, but it will have served its purpose if it causes somebody to think out a remedy for disorder, that will work.

MARTHA INGERSON.

Minneapolis, Minn.

### Milwaukee Normal School

A recent visit to Milwaukee afforded an opportunity to see the Milwaukee normal school library, of which one hears on every hand as being in the front ranks of efficiency in work as well as most satisfactory in equipment and arrangement. The visit proved that here was a situation where actual conditions warranted the reputation.

The Milwaukee normal school is one of the largest of its kind in the state. Its entering students must be at least high school graduates and it offers a two-year course of instruction along academic and technical lines of such a character as to make its students eligible to the junior year in the university. It occupies a very substantial and well equipped building in a most desirable residential district and possesses adjoining land sufficient for large growth and to allow for sunshine and air free from interference by any other buildings. It is in a region of educational endeavor, several colleges and schools of various kinds being in its immediate neighborhood. Seldom does one see a building better kept; cleanliness, fresh air, and evidence of taste in arrangement were on all sides.

The library rooms occupy the north and west sides of the second floor and many a librarian would be excused for assuming an olive hue at the sight of them. The neat, attractive librarian's office with equipment for system and storage is a joy to behold. The work rooms are also planned with purpose and comfort in mind. The main room (about 42'x96') has a study line of tables extending the entire length of it, flanked on either side by alcoves, which multiply the shelf room available. The books were clean, new-looking, and Heaven's first law was everywhere in evidence.

During an hour's visit, this room was filled with students looking up various material or studiously reading in connection with their work. This is not the regular study room for the school and is occupied only by those who are using the library books for investigation or reference.

The wood work, shelving, tables, etc., are all in a very light oak. Palms and plants attractively placed throughout the rooms with the north light from the large windows, give a most restful and attractive coloring. A piece of furniture which deserves special mention was a table of standing height, set aside for *Poole's Indexes*, bound volumes of the *Reader's Guide* and other such handbooks, which for the most part require only a moment's examination. These books are not taken from this place and the table being of standing height (special order), the student is not inclined to remain longer than the time required for getting his bit of information. This table is placed at one end of the room and at the opposite end, just where the students enter the library, is another convenient arrangement to prevent congestion. A door leads from the large room into what is termed the special reserve room. Across this door on the reserve room side is a table at which the student in the large room presents his demands and has them met quickly by the attendants at the table, an arrangement which leaves no opportunity for congestion or lingering around the desk.

It would be impossible to imagine better discipline than the hour's visit revealed in this room, or indeed, in any part of the library quarters. Students were numerous but they were interested and busy. No one seemed self-conscious, no one seemed interested in anything except getting the book or information that was wanted.

The librarian, Miss Delia Ovitz, whose systematic efficiency in dealing with library material has won her a foremost place among normal school librarians, is the presiding genius of the library, and while Wisconsin libraries have been viewed from many angles of efficient service in days gone by, none has been deserving of more praise because of what it has given to the users of its books than the normal school library work of this institution. The staff members were courteous, well-poised and ready to meet their constant stream of students.

This normal school is the first in the

country to add to its faculty a special teacher of equal standing with any other in the faculty, to present a course in the use of books. Miss Gertrude Buck, formerly of the Normal school at Emporia, Kansas, has charge of this work and a visit to her class room convinced one that the course, a required one for all students, was second to none in value as a part of their equipment or as a source of interest to the students themselves.

One of the strong points in the whole matter, of course, is the attitude of President Pearce, who is most intelligently appreciative of what the library means in the work of the students and is sympathetic in coöperation with the librarians in carrying out their plans and purposes.

#### LIBRARY VISITOR.

#### News from the Field

##### East

Elizabeth Forgeus, Pratt '12, has been made assistant librarian at the Yale Law School library.

Mrs Helen Gates Fitchet, N. Y. State, '13-14, has joined the Index staff in the U. S. ordnance office, Bridgeport, Conn.

Cora B. Ames, for the past five years in the Public library, Medford, Mass., has been appointed reference librarian, Public library, Somerville.

Ethel A. Shields, B. L. S., N. Y. State, '17, is now first assistant in the Technical department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) public library.

George H. Evans, librarian of the Public library of Somerville, Mass., is on leave of absence to organize a camp library at Norfolk, Va.

The report of the Public library of Worcester, Mass., calls attention to the present crowded conditions of the building and the efforts made to increase space needed.

The circulation reached 507,187; card holders, 24,251. The children's department showed a gain of over 5 per cent in circulation.

The report of the Public library of Somerville, Mass., records a circulation of 418,340 v. This does not include books lent for home use by teachers. Volumes in the library, 110,336; borrowers, 13,977; number of agencies, 238; books on the shelves, 115,216; income, \$50,909. Drew B. Hall, for the past seven years librarian, resigned and is now in the United States military service with the rank of captain. George H. Evans, formerly of the Public library of Woburn, succeeded him.

The Bangor public library has undertaken to compile a "War album" of portraits of all Bangor men, past and present, who are in the U. S. military or naval service in the present war. As 1400 have already gone from the city, not to count former Bangor men who have entered service elsewhere, the magnitude of the work is apparent, but considerable public interest is aroused and the city government and the newspapers are cooperating.

The Maine library commission had arranged for three library schools of instruction for workers in the smaller libraries—to be held at Bar Harbor, Presque Isle, and East Baldwin.

The spread of the influenza epidemic and the Governor's proclamation calling for cancellation of all meetings in the state, have brought about the indefinite postponement of the first two schools. It is not unlikely that the third school and the mid-year meeting of the Maine library association, at Portland, November 7-8, will also be given up.

#### Central Atlantic

Marie Le Baron Andrews, N. Y. P. L., '17-18, is in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

Muriel Crooks, N. Y. P. L., '16-18, has joined the Schools division of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

T. C. Tai, B. L. S., N. Y. State, '18, has been assigned to Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y., as assistant.

Mildred C. Chutter, N. Y. State,

'17-18, has been appointed an assistant in the New York state library.

Max Meisel, B. L. S., N. Y. State, '16, has been transferred from Camp Upton to Camp Kendrick, Lakehurst, N. J.

Julia F. Carter, Pratt '06, of the Extension division of the New York public library, is soon to go overseas in canteen work.

Katharine G. Grasty, Pratt '06, has accepted the librarianship of the Medical and Chirurgical library in Baltimore.

Ella G. Simonds, N. Y. P. L., '12-13, is an assistant with the National committee of Patriotic societies, New York City.

Frances Lamb, N. Y. P. L., '16-18, has resigned from the New York public library to take a position with the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

Mrs Rachel Rhoades Anderson, Pratt '11, has been made junior examiner of the Department of Labor, U. S. employment service.

Helen H. Janeway, N. Y. P. L., '16-18, has resigned from the New York public library to take a position in the library of the Girls' high school, Brooklyn.

Lucy E. Fay, B. L. S., N. Y. State, '08, has resigned as librarian of the University of Tennessee to become instructor in the Carnegie library school of Pittsburgh.

Bertha K. Krauss, Pratt '11, formerly of the State library, Columbus, Ohio, has been made assistant librarian of the Temple University library, Philadelphia.

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, for many years head of the Economics division of the New York public library, has resigned. Dr C. C. Williamson has been appointed her successor.

Edith M. McWilliams, Pratt '15, who has been head of the Data department of the Association of National



Advertisers in New York, has joined the staff of the A. L. A. dispatch office at Hoboken, N. J.

Rosamond McIntosh, Pratt '14, formerly of the staff of the Pittsburgh public library, who has recently been working in the A. L. A. dispatch office in New York, has gone overseas in Y. M. C. A. canteen work.

The annual report of the Public library of Jersey City, N. J., records the following: Home circulation, 1,039,405 v.; card holders, 70,373; attendance in reading and reference room, 243,492; number of books on the shelves, 187,374; receipts for the year, \$115,194. Expenditures: Books, \$13,570; binding, \$4,790; salaries, \$38,586.

The report for the fifty-seventh year of the Grosvenor library of Buffalo is a statement not only of the past year's activities but of some of the resources of the library. A considerable amount of money was spent on repairs and equipment, a house bought which will soon be in readiness for the medical library. The library, which is entirely reference, began the use of call slips during the year, adopted the Library of Congress classification, continued the development of its documents' index, and began use of its new book-plate. The attendance was 30,104; recorded use of books, 21,806; accessions, 8,000; titles cataloged, 4,085; cards written, 27,003; contents, 119,452 v.; expenditure, salaries, \$14,108; maintenance and operation, \$18,410; book collections, \$24,239.

The number of books received was unusually large. Besides there are many awaiting accession, of which 5,300 are the Bishop Coxe collection placed on permanent deposit. The purchases were adapted in part to the war needs of Buffalo and vicinity, and consequently cover many volumes in technology, including the aeroplane and automobile, and in chemistry, including especially dyes. The fine arts department was enriched by many valuable volumes. A considerable addition was made to the American poetry,

already notable. The war material has not been neglected, including the war poster, of which two exhibits have already been held. The geographical department has been especially well developed in modern maps and in their indexing. The report discusses each department with some reference to its earlier acquisitions, its needs, and the past year's purchases.

#### Central

Martha Ott, N. Y. State, '17-18, is a branch librarian in the Indianapolis public library.

Esther L. Ihrig has joined the staff of the Public library of Des Moines, Iowa.

Leila J. Janes of Racine has been appointed librarian of the Public library at Fond du lac, Wis.

Lillie Cilley, Illinois B. L. S., '17, has been appointed assistant in the Kansas State agricultural college, Manhattan.

Ethel L. Baxter, N. Y. State, '17-18, has been elected assistant librarian of the Iowa State teachers' college, Cedar Falls, Ia.

Elizabeth Hull, for some time with the Public library at St. Joseph, Mo., has been appointed librarian at Coffeeville, Kansas.

Elsa R. Nordin, N. Y. State, '17-18, has been appointed assistant cataloger of the Minnesota historical society at St Paul.

Sara Wooster Eno, N. Y. State, '08-09, of the University of Minnesota staff, was married September 4 to Edward Bragg Sherman of Minneapolis.

Ruth Eliot, B. L. S., N. Y. State, '11, has left the St Paul public library to become head of the accessions division in the Hill reference library of St Paul.

Mrs D. B. Gerking has been made art librarian of the new art department, recently opened on the second floor of the public library of Des Moines.

The annual report of the Public library of Superior, Wis., records a circulation of 176,501; books on the shelves, 37,358; registered borrowers, 12,003; population, 47,500.

Miss Charlotte Cushman, for more than 30 years an assistant in the public library of Jackson, Michigan, was struck and killed by an auto on September 26.

Katharine Lewis, Illinois B. L. S., '15, has resigned from the Illinois library extension commission on account of illness, and is at present at home in Chicago.

Roma Brashear, Illinois, '13-14, has been notified by the Red Cross authorities that she will be sent overseas some time during October to do canteen work in France.

The library board of the St. Louis public library has increased the salary of 258 persons on the staff, aggregating an increase of \$20,000.

Helen K. Starr, Illinois, '04, has resigned her position in the Library of Congress to accept a position in the catalog department of the J. J. Hill reference library at St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Public library of St. Paul, Minnesota, has adopted a rule that allows library card holders to borrow 10 books at one time, including three of fiction. The rules hitherto permitted them to borrow only five books.

Harriet Turner, Western Reserve, is taking charge of the County library at Vevay, Indiana. Miss Turner has been for some time on the staff of the Public library of Kewanee, Illinois, one of the State's best libraries, where her work is highly spoken of.

A committee of the Library Council of the St. Paul public library, made up of Mrs Jennings, Miss Buell, Miss Gregory, Miss Mann and Miss McGregor, has been appointed to investigate standards of organization and efficiency rating in connection with the service of that library.

The annual report of the Public library of Green Bay, Wisconsin, gives an interesting account of the drive of last year for books and money for soldiers. Number of volumes in the library, 36,777; number of volumes lent for home use, 73,978; percentage of non-fiction, 36; number of borrowers, 7,655. Receipts for the year were \$9,973 and disbursements, \$7,348.

Miss Nellie Dingley, former librarian of the Carnegie free library in Kent, Ohio, died in her country's service in France. She was formerly connected with the Public library of Painesville, Ohio, before becoming librarian at Kent. She went over with the U. S. Mobile Operating Unit and died from pneumonia contracted by exposure in her duties in France.

The forty-seventh annual report of the Public library of Grand Rapids, Michigan, records: Expenditures, \$9993 for books; periodicals, \$2764; salaries, \$89,811.

The war has increased the use of the library. Books issued for home use, 476,904; issued in the reading room, 507,179.

Referring to library extension in war times, the librarian states:

In war times we believe we cannot consider library extension as we naturally understand it. To keep our work going as already established and to improve its efficiency and service in established lines is all we may reasonably expect while war lasts. Our work at this time should not be approached so much from a local as from a national and world-wide view. We are not only citizens of Grand Rapids but citizens of the world.

The report of the Public library of Kenosha, Wisconsin, gives a circulation of 158,597 v. with 35,671 v. on the shelves. Card holders, 10,556. Much of the work of the library has been along patriotic lines. Federal, state and local leaflets relating to war conditions were distributed. Food demonstrations were held in the library. Notices of Liberty Loan and W. S. S. were circulated in books drawn. Gardens, national songs, a canteen, collection of books for soldiers, contributing

money for camp libraries, hospital scrap books, \$10,000 in Liberty Bonds, removal of 325 barberry bushes are a few of the mediums through which the library served the country.

The annual report of the Public library of Eveleth, Minn., give many interesting items.

The library has been open four years and has a total registration record of 3,579, 518 new borrowers having been added during the year. There are 7631 v. on the shelves; total circulation 59,040, a gain of 19% over 1917. Percentage of non-fiction, 45, percentage of children's books, 57. Per capita circulation, 7. The library has collections of books in ten foreign languages, including Italian, Croatian, Finn, Slovenian, Servian, Yiddish, German, French, Swedish and Norwegian.

Receipts for the year were \$14,371 and expenditures, \$8,988, of which \$2,004 was spent for books and \$3,373 for salaries. Margaret Hickman is librarian.

The St. Paul public library has been presented with a collection of 150 bound volumes of engineering data, reports of technical societies, public documents and about 600 pamphlets dealing with all phases of river improvement from the Mississippi River Improvement association. The gift includes a collection of maps, blueprints, newspaper clippings and photographs and a large amount of correspondence with engineers of national reputation, members of Congress, civic associations, manufacturers and commercial interests. This late addition gives the library one of the most complete collections on inland waterway data in the Middle West.

The twenty-third annual report of the John Crerar library, Chicago, states that the attendance has decreased as has the use, somewhat, as effects of the war.

The Board on April 19, 1917, offered the services of the library to the National and State governments, and special activities were undertaken by the library and its staff in consequence of this action.

The library was increased by 16,095 volumes and 12,151 pamphlets, the recorded attendance was 132,344, the total use of material, 560,000.

A gift of over 30,000 pieces of material was received from the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

The library now contains 384,603 volumes, 146,300 pamphlets, and 12,455 maps and plates, and is much hampered for want of space.

#### South

Charles M. Baker, B. L. S., N. Y. State, '18, has been transferred to Camp Greene, N. C., as camp librarian.

Nathan R. Levin, B. L. S., N. Y. State, '18, has been sent to Kelley Field, San Antonio, Tex., as camp librarian.

Helen M. Harris, N. Y. State, '15-16, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Traveling library department of the Missouri library commission.

Grace B. Smith, Illinois B. L. S., '13-14, head cataloger at the University of Oklahoma, was married during the summer to John McClure. Mrs McClure is continuing her work at the University of Oklahoma.

Marian Leatherman, Illinois B. L. S., '16, has resigned her position at the University of Illinois to succeed Ola M. Wyeth, Illinois B. L. S., '06, as librarian at the base hospital at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. Miss Wyeth goes to take charge of the base hospital library at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

The report of the Public library of St. Louis records 504,460 volumes on the shelves; entire circulation 2,740,563 v.; cards in force, 110,582.

Another interesting item:

On the night of April 19th, we had a distinction, which I believe is, so far, entirely our own. The secretary of one of our young people's organizations and one of the members were to be married and thought "as they had met in the library for so long, it would be nice to be married there"; so we turned over to them both

assembly and club rooms for the ceremony and the wedding party that followed it.

Every form of war service received its full share of attention in the library and in its various lines of activity. An interesting document is a letter from a lieutenant of the United States Army, expressing gratitude for the special attention shown the soldiers on a very cold day which they spent in the library as a refuge from the cold and where they were served afternoon tea.

An interesting pamphlet, "Reaching the Readers in War Time," an account of the publicity work, is included in the report.

#### West

Miss Louise Portz, has resigned as librarian of the Sheridan County library, Wyoming.

Miss Christel Thode has accepted the position of librarian of the Rawlins high school library at Rawlins, Wyoming.

Marguerite Boardman, N. Y. P. L., '15-17, has left the New York public library to become librarian of the Public library, Pocatello, Ida.

Elizabeth Moriarty, librarian of the Carnegie library at Evanston, Wyoming, has resigned her position and is now a catalog and file clerk for the Union Pacific railroad.

Ella S. Campbell, Illinois B. L. S., '16, has resigned from the Oklahoma college of agriculture and mechanic arts and has been appointed assistant librarian, Colorado college, Colorado Springs.

Miss Callie Wieder, Wisconsin '14, who was for sometime librarian at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, has resigned to become state organizer of libraries for North Dakota. She will be located at Bismark.

Martha Post, assistant librarian of the Wyoming state library, was married in the summer, to Lieutenant George B. Hoffman. Lieutenant Hoffman is now in France and Mrs Hoffman has resumed her duties at the State Library.

#### Pacific coast

Dorothy Deming, Riverside, '18, has been appointed librarian of the High school at Auburn, California.

Corabel Bien, N. Y. P. L., '15-17, has resigned from the New York public library to become reference librarian, University of Oregon.

Mabel Clark, B. L. S., N. Y. State, '14, has been put in charge of the playground libraries of the Los Angeles public library.

Marty T. Atwater, Pratt '15, has gone for a long visit to Honolulu where she will be living at the Pearl Harbour naval station.

Maude Dixon, Riverside, '17, has been appointed librarian of the Boys' high school of Riverside. Alice Butterfield, Riverside, '18, formerly of the staff of the Public library, has been appointed librarian of the Girls' High School.

Myra Hoge, Riverside, '16, has resigned as librarian of the Fullerton Union high school to take up government work in Washington. Nellie M. Bate, Riverside, '18, succeeds Miss Hoge.

Miss Ruth Royce, for 35 years librarian of the Normal school, San Jose California, has resigned.

The president of the Normal school and the board of trustees united in paying high tribute to the very efficient work of Miss Royce, stating:

The good name and efficiency of this normal school is in a large measure due to her effective work. Her resignation is accepted with deep regret and the good wishes of all concerned go with her.

The Public library, Pomona, Cal., has made salary increases amounting to \$870 for the year. Part of the increase has come out of the amount formerly set aside to pay substitutes for workers on sick leave. It was decided that the certain advantage of \$5 a month would be more useful to the staff than the privilege of three-day sick leave on pay. The rest of the increase is provided for by rearrangements of schedule, to conserve time and effort.